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sept 18 32-3m

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BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions, for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention.

W. M. MONROE.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.

sept 8 w3m

NEW GARDEN NURSERIES.

J. LINDLEY & SON, return their thanks to the public for past favors. It is needless for them to say much, as their fruits are well known throughout the State and many parts of the South, and have sustained the highest reputation for the last thirty years. They have now on hand 35,000 FRUIT TREES, VINES, &c., for sale the present season. Descriptive Catalogue forwarded on application, containing prices, &c.

Address, J. LINDLEY & SON,
Greensboro', N. C.

nov 13 40-3t

Mary Jane and the Grecian Bend.

Yuba Dam, the racy correspondent of the Louisville Courier, writes:

Mary Jane has got it; that fashionable carvature of the spine called the "Grecian bend." She caught it at Saratoga, where she had been on exhibition during the season. She has several large trunks full of second-hand clothing—i. e., garments which she had worn once.

As I was once passing a dry goods store on Fourth street, Mary Jane was coming out of the door. She was pitching forward at such a rate that I thought she was about to fall into my arms. I held out those implements of industry accordingly. She did'nt fall worth a cent. Regarding not the example set by our first parents she maintained her curalar form, and placing the tip of a gloved fore-finger on my outstretched palm, she said, in the fashionable drawl of Fifth Avenue.

"Aw, Yuba, is it you? Deloited."

She picked up that infernal accent and language at Saratoga also.

"Why, Jannie dear, this is an unexpected pleasure. (Grabbing both the little hands and rolling them up together.) I was not looking for you for some weeks. You are ill. I am sorry. Shall I assist you to your carriage?"

She looked something like the half of a parenthesis, but more like an interrogation point. I was certain that she had been eating unripe fruit, and was suffering from cramp colic, and wondered why she did not go home and take something. But she said:

"Never was bettaw in ma loife. I was faweed to lave that sweet place, because I had absolutely nothing to weaw."

"Nothing to wear! Why, what has become of all your clothes! Did you have a fire, or did you exchange them for flower vases and plaster Paris statuettes of the Apostles?"

"Haw stupid! I had warn all my dresses once, and its nawt the stoyle to appeah in the same appawrawl twice.

"Confound the style! But I am glad you have come home, if you did come almost naked, and so changed that it is difficult to realize that it is you. You are among friends now, and I hope you will shortly recover your speech and figure."

Educate Yourself.

The New York Sun is urging workingmen to cultivate the intellect, and become as intelligent and well informed as any other members of society:

"It is surprising (says the editor) how much may be obtained by devoting a few hours each day to study, during a series of years. Gibbon produced his great work rather by the regularity than the protracted nature of his daily studies. Franklin became the wisest and one of the best read of his cotemporaries in the midst of incessant labor. And if the workman, with his healthful mind so well prepared for the reception of knowledge, will give two hours each day to careful study, he may, in a few years, surpass in general information the great majority of college graduates, who so often obtain a diploma without deserving it, or who have laid aside their learning the moment they left their preceptors. He may elevate his own intellect by coming into communion with the eminent intellects of the past."

The ex-King of Portugal.

The ex-King of Portugal, Ferdinand Augustus Francis, who is mentioned in connection with the Spanish throne, was born on the 29th of October, 1816. He married Donna Maria de Glorea the Second, Queen of Portugal, on the 9th of April, 1836. He renounced the title of king on the 16th of September, 1837, and was appointed regent of the kingdom pending the minority of his son. The ex-king lives as a private gentleman in Naples.

Tobacco Revenue Decision.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, imported from foreign countries, are not required to have internal revenue stamps affixed thereto and cancelled, unless said articles are withdrawn from the custom house for consumption or sale in the United States.

The Duke of Nassau recently invested one million dollars in United States bonds.

General Hood is doing a good business as a commission merchant in New Orleans.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was held in the Court House of this city, on Wednesday the 11th inst.

We have already given a very full report of the proceedings of the meeting. Below we give in full the Report of the President presented to, and accepted by, the Stockholders.

The President's report says:

Gross receipts.....	$593,160 61
Ordinary operating expenses.....	298,465 29
Net income.....	297,704 32
There has been an increase from freights.....	51,260 50

If there had been good crops and good prices, the receipts would have been larger. The remainder of the net income, after payment of interest on debt, has been expended for new iron, rebuilding the bridges over the Neuse and North East rivers, and other necessary improvements.

This policy of rebuilding and improving the Road has been adopted, because a Road in good repair can be operated at less expense than one in bad repair.

Old debt in sterling.....	$774,664 80
Sale of new bonds.....	700,000 00
Funded debt.....	$1,474,664 80

which has been expended in rebuilding and equipping the Road.

Since the war the Road has been supplied with new station and water houses, new cross-ties, trestles and bridges, except at Tar River and Fishing Creek, eight new locomotives, and five rebuilt, two hundred and five cars additional, four thousand eight hundred and fifty tons of new rail, and a large number of old rails repaired; and new chairs to such parts of the Road as had never had any.

A large sum has been expended in draining the road bed, which is more thoroughly drained than ever before; old ditches have been cleaned out and new ones cut. The capacity for transportation has been greatly increased. The condition of the Road in all its departments will compare favorably with any previous time.—The history of the Road shows a regular increase of receipts from its beginning.

At first through travel was the great source of income; but as the country began to develop, the local travel and freights began to increase, and are now the largest source of income, and will continue to increase as the country becomes more densely populated and highly improved. Recent experiments with calcareous manures or marls, which underlie almost the entire country, show that the pine lands along the line of the Road, which have heretofore been considered of little value except for timber, are capable of a very high degree of improvement. These lands, having a capacity for growing a greater variety of crops than any other lands, giving health that will justify white or black labor, will soon be more eagerly sought for than any lands in the South.—In buying lands in an old country it is not so much what they are as what they can be made; the one is but a temporary value, while the other is permanent.

In the last annual report attention was called to the adaptation of the climate and soil to trucks, fruits and grapes. During the past season there has been carried more than 12,000 barrels of trucks and fruits. The success of those who have tried this new field of enterprise is a guarantee to the future increase of freights from this source. Coming at what has heretofore been the leisure season, it will not require any additional expense for transportation beyond altering cars to give proper ventilation.

Experiments of the season show that Wilmington has twenty-days the advantage of Norfolk in early products for market, with a better soil for trucks; the farms around the latter city, which heretofore have been taking the cream of the early markets of the Northern cities, will be transferred to the banks of the Cape Fear. To such persons as will engage in this branch of business there shall be no want of facilities in transportation to market.

North Carolina grows a greater variety of native grapes than any where else in the country; having a warmer climate they are more delicate in flavor and richer in wine properties than those grown in higher latitudes. Points further South, the vine is more liable to disease and the grapes to the rot.

Eight thousand pounds on unimproved land to the acre is a very moderate yield, while the soils improved in other places, less favorable, yield sixteen to eighteen thousand pounds, which command from ten to thirty cents, according to season and quality, for table purposes. The profits from fruits, trucks and grapes, with much less work, are much larger than from the usual staple crops of the country. It is submitted that the company ought to encourage emigration; and especially of that class that will engage in the growth of these products. Indeed, our own people ought to say to northern capital and labor, if you will not come and occupy our cheap vacant lands, we will take some of your more valuable crops from you by growing them at less cost and putting them in market at a season of little competition.

During the present fall considerable new business has been done by a steamboat connection on Tar River, which would have been larger if the Rail Road track had extended to the boat landing on the river so as to avoid a mile of drayage between the river and depot.

When the Tarboro' Branch was built, considerable apprehension was felt by some that the river would take freights from the Road; experience has shown that the Road takes from the river.

When the Williamston and Tarboro' Road is completed, it will give an increase of travel and freight, especially on grain and provisions from the rich Albemarle counties, to the markets of Wilmington.

The new Iron Bridge across the North East is completed and the one across the Cape Fear will be done about the end of the year, giving a connection of the same guage of track of 120 miles to the Pee Dee River with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and when completed will extend 279 miles into the rich valleys and mineral regions of the western counties. These Bridges will save the expense of two ferry boats, and will economise time and expense in the transfer with the Wilmington and Manchester Road.—They will give an increase of income beyond the interest on the cost of work, and being built of iron and stone will be permanent in their structure.

The freights to the south of Wilmington have been gradually increasing. Between Baltimore and points in South Carolina and Georgia they are daily growing in importance. If suitable connections could be made with the roads beyond Kingsville, the business from that direction would soon become one of the largest sources of income. It is hoped that at no distant day parties will find it to their interest to make these connections, and that points not on the Wilmington and Manchester Road in South Carolina and portions of Central Georgia will be open to the competition of the Coast Inland Air Line.

A large part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class freights from Central Georgia and Alabama can be passed over this line, paying two cents per ton per mile to the Northern cities, which is more than the average pay to Northern Roads for their carrying trade.

The advantages of lines free from short curves and high grades have never been appreciated.

The country wants a more rapid transit in exchange of products than is given by water communication. Already Northern roads, built at great expense, are in even handed competition with river transportation. The Southern roads are making constant inroads on the freights heretofore carried by the coasting vessels.

There are those of you who well recollect, in the early history of this road, the officers did not wish freight; took it more for accommodation than profit. When the old flat rail gave way to the heavy T rail the change of the profits in freighting began. To day there is not a dividend paying road in the South but what derives the principal part of its revenues from freights.

When the steel rail with other improvements become of general use the increase in the value of freights will be quite as great in proportion as when the flat rail gave way to the T rail.

There will yet be a continuous line from the Mississippi River to the Northern markets, of straight lines and easy grades, avoiding alike the broad swamps, rivers and bays near the coast, and the high grades and heavy curves of the Piedmont country of the interior, the business of which will be measured only by its capacity for transportation.

If there was a continuous line of rail of the same gauge between New York and the Mississippi river along the plains parallel to the coast at the present rates of freight and insurance, cotton would pay highly remunerating prices. For freighting purposes the advantages of such a line have never been fully appreciated.

The road bed in good condition, shops supplied with machinery, road with necessary motive power and rolling stock, debt funded, income of an unfavorable year more than sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund, new channels of trade nearly completed, others in the course of construction, with a country abounding in resources inviting a rapid development, the President and Directors do not hesitate to say the Company will at an early day be in a condition to resume its old habit of making semi-annual dividend.

In conclusion they take pleasure in recognizing the efficient services of the various officers.

Respectfully submitted.
R. R. BRIDGERS,
President.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Report of Col. Fremont, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

After giving an exhibit of the operations of the Road for the past year, Col. Fremont says:

ROADWAY AND WAREHOUSES.

The Roadway has been very much improved the past year by drainage and ballasting.

We have also put in 1,500 tons of new rails and 81,394 new cross ties.

With these improvements we shall be in condition for a large Transportation business for the current year.

There will be required for the track for the next season two thousand tons more of re-rolled rails, and two thousand the year following, after which the expenditures for this object may be brought down to the ordinary annual depreciation.

The expenses this year, for the Road Department, have increased about $12,000, in consequence of the employment of two gravel trains for ballasting the track and cutting new ditches.

The old Road was not ditched with a view of drainage, and though much has been done in the last ten years to remedy this omission by partial drainage, yet it has been found necessary to thoroughly drain and ballast every part of the track requiring it, as the cheapest and perhaps only method of insuring a good road bed.

These trains will be required for two or three years to come, to finish this work and fill up such trestles as may be replaced by masonry,

An expenditure of $20,000 per annum should be made to complete the "Permanent Way," on account of masonry, ballasting and filling trestles.

I consider the road-bed and track in much better condition this year than it was last year.

The warehouses have been put in good order at Black Creek, Wilson, Joyner's and Tarboro'.

These buildings are now as secure as wooden buildings can be.

At all other stations the warehouses are in good condition.

BRIDGES.

In addition to the new bridges now nearly completed, over the "Neuse" and "North East branch of the Cape Fear," we are making large repairs to the bridge over Quankey Creek, near Halifax.

The masonry has all to be replaced, and new arches put in the lattice truss.

The temporary bridge over the Tar River, at Rocky Mount, must be replaced by a permanent one during the ensuing year, and one over Fishing Creek, near Enfield, and one over Smith's Creek, near Wilmington, the year following.

This finishes the bridges destroyed during the late war, and when all are rebuilt and the masonry supplied where small trestles are now used as culverts, the "Permanent Way" may be said to be completed.

The bridges are all in good order.

TRESTLE WORK.

The only trestles that now remain are short ones for culverts, excepting at Neuse River, Tar River and Fishing Creek, over the adjoining low grounds.

These trestles should be filled up during the next summer and autumn.

The trestle work has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired; many piles have been driven, and we regard the work now as in excellent order.

MACHINERY.

The machinery is in very good order generally. For a portion of the year a large force was employed—during the summer it was reduced. It is now, however, about being increased, and will be necessarily large for the whole fiscal year, in order to increase our freight equipment.

One new first-class freight Engine has been purchased, and seventy-five new first-class freight cars have been built for the company under contract with the Tredegar Company at Richmond, and with Major Grice of the Union Car works at Portsmouth.

I desire to say here that these are, I think, the best and most substantial freight cars I have ever seen on any road. They are thirty feet long and will carry thirty to thirty-five bales of cotton—have very strong iron trucks with *Union Springs* (steel and wool.)

They are giving us great satisfaction, and I can recommend these works, respectively, to the confidence of Railroad managers.

The "Orange" is now completely rebuilt, and the "Goldsboro'," for the Branch Road, under way. We hope to complete two more of the war-worn Engines during the year.

Our motive power and rolling stock are sufficient for our probable wants this year.

We have 175 box cars and sixty (60) flat cars, and propose to build twenty-five new flats, and twenty-five box cars during the ensuing year, with probably two passenger cars.

Cars of special construction will be required for strawberries and other delicate fruits and for all vegetables especial arrangements must be made for ventilation.

This subject will, however, require a special report at a future day.

TRANSPORTATION.

The great decrease in travel, *local* as well as *through*, is only one more indication of the great poverty of our people. We have had our full share of the through business, and no doubt the local travel has been as good as that on other Railroads in the *State*, and generally in the *South*.

When causes for this falling off in passenger receipts shall be removed, prosperity will again return, and we shall receive our full share of income from this source.

On the freight or tonnage receipts we can truly congratulate the owners of the property on the real value of their investment as indicated by it. An increase in receipts of $51,260 57 in one year from freight transportation—and that a year of great depression throughout our country—is a most encouraging feature; especially so, as it is from a new source, and of a kind that must greatly increase as the country rises from its present poverty. In fact, the increased receipts from *through freights* are greater than the net increase—as our *local* business has not maintained itself.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The item of through freight that passed over a part of this road for the North Carolina road, during the fiscal year, was $45,271 29. This sum would have been considerably larger, but for the new and partial arrangement that was made by the new management of that Road, in July last, by which a portion of their line was only partially worked.

The anomalous position taken by the management of that Company cannot long continue to exist before an enlightened public, and we may therefore earnestly hope that an early day will bring a change mutually beneficial to both companies.—When this shall have been accomplished, we may confidently calculate our receipts at $50,000 to $75,000 per annum, from this source alone.

THROUGH FREIGHT SOUTH.

Our through freight receipts to this place, and points south and west, were $26,013 02 (north $16,728 92, south $9,285 02,) and they have steadily increased, and must, when the connecting lines are fully perfected and in harmonious operation with quick dispatch, become a source of large income to the Company.

But for the want of harmonious co-operation on the part of the management of the South Carolina R. R. Co., and consequent imperfect connection with Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., by which we could reach those cities and places beyond, as far west as the Alabama River, our receipts this year would have been very considerably larger than they are now.

Gen. Mahone is now illustrating what consolidation and harmonious co-operation can do for cheap and rapid transportation.

His line is delivering merchandise, and taking cotton between New York and Atlanta, and points west, over the Blue Ridge *via* Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, a distance greater by sixty miles than by our line to the same point, while ours is *around the mountains* where the same engine can haul two cars, while over his route it can haul but one.

With all these natural advantages, why should we lay supinely on our backs and allow energy and determined perseverance to carry off the increased benefits that belong to our line.

Why not so consolidate and harmonize our Atlantic lines, or the working of them, as to accomplish much greater results?—We have much greater facilities, as well as many natural advantages, in our favor.

This subject claims your special and early attention.

NEW TRAFFIC—FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The work of inaugurating this new business was commenced in April last, by means of our regular day passenger train, and by that train alone it has been carried successfully through to the first of October.

It was not supposed there could be much done the first year, beyond making a beginning.

We have, however, transported more than (12,000) thousand barrels (in bulk) of vegetables and fruit to market, that have brought back to the State not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

If this is but the beginning—the *morning*—what is to be the full *noon-day* of this traffic?

There should be ten times as many barrels sent off the coming season—say 120,000 barrels, and ten times as much received for them, or $1,000,000; and all this with comparatively a small outlay.

The receipts from this transportation this year were about $6,000, and if ten times as large next season it will reach at least $60,000.

The receipts of $1,000,000 of dollars by the people along our line for garden truck, peaches, apples, strawberries, &c., will greatly relieve them from their present depression, and enable them to do much more on their plantations at large, and also to increase the growth of this production the following years.

That the culture of Truck and Fruit along our line is destined, at no distant day, to give this Railway a very large amount of Transportation, at very profitable rates, no one can doubt.

When we reflect that the amount of tonnage from one acre of grapes is *forty-five times greater* than from an acre of cotton, we can begin to realize something of our Future.

Without going into detailed calculations of the yearly increase of business from this new source of revenue,—the culture of Grapes, Peaches, Strawberries, Truck, &c., &c.—we can readily see a vast work before us.

Five years hence the gross receipts of this Company cannot be less than three times those of the present year, or at least *one million five hundred thousand* dollars—more than the entire capital stock of the Company.

This estimate for the future may seem visionary to persons who have not given the subject much though', but from my point of view, and the information I have gathered on the subject, it seems not only possible, but exceedingly probable.

Look for a moment at the soil all along our line to Weldon, and observe its fitness or adaptability to the growth of Grapes, Peaches and early Vegetables; then turn to the Wilmington and Manchester, and Wilmington and Charlotte Railways where similar lands are found in great abundance, and at present very cheap—consider our climate—inducing early fruit and vegetable productions, and then the great facilities we have over all these Railway lines for rapid transportation to the great markets of the North, and our wonder will be converted into belief.

Nearly all this transportation comes in our, heretofore, dull season, from the middle of April to the first of October.—Then to this new traffic add the largely increased transportation of merchandise and plantation products. To this again add the local and through travel that must be largely increased by the prosperity of the people, and by the increase of population that this new culture will of necessity bring with it.

The foregoing are a few of the reasons for the faith that is in me.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

Our connections with Railways North and South of us are of the most friendly character, and if we except the North Carolina Railroad, we are working with all our neighbors to our mutual advantage and profit.

It has been often pressed upon this Company the importance of having a connection with the Chesapeake Bay by an independent line, while the friendly relations that now exist with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railway Company renders such a line unnecessary at this time. Yet as that Road may pass into unfriendly hands, and as this line would run through a very productive country that would insure it to be a profitable line, it has claims upon your attention.

From about Whitaker's or the end of the branch to Scotland Neck, through Murfreesboro', to Suffolk, seems to be the best route, and not more than seventy miles in length.

Such a road as a branch to this could be constructed under our amended charter, with stock held separate from that of the main road.

If it is thought best a preliminary survey can be made at a small cost.

It is to be hoped that the Charleston and Savannah railroad will be completed before your next annual meeting, giving us a direct connection with Savannah and the Gulf.

This road would be greatly benefited by a direct railway connection with Columbia.

It will open a very large and productive country to our lines.

Should the Railway Bridge Company complete their works at an early day, as we hope they will, we shall be in condition to run cars through with that Company, to the mutual profit of both.

SURFACE RAILROADS.

A few local branches, sometimes known as "Surface Railroads," might be built under the amended charter, as independent branches, but to be worked by the Company.

Such a road would, it is believed, pay if built from Magnolia to Kenansville, or beyond, into Onslow county.

One in the direction of Snow Hill from, say Nahunta, or Black Creek.

Another into Nash county from Wilson or Rocky Mount.

If Planters interested desire to raise the requisite funds as separate and independent, I do not see why the Company should not contract with them to operate such branches, and if deemed advisable, in each case, to aid in the construction.

The matter is submitted for your consideration.

CONCLUSION.

Our trains have run with much regularity and with few accidents, considering the mileage made.

One train was thrown from the track by a fiend, who removed a rail very adroitly—serious damage was done the Engine but no one was injured. Although great exertions were used by the military authorities to discover the perpetrator of this diabolical act, he has not yet been discovered.

Efficient steps will be taken not only to discover this villian but to find out all such fiendish attempts upon the lives of our employes and passengers, as well as the destruction of our property.

Suspicion of course rests upon discharged negro track hands, and they will be watched.

The several reports of the Masters of Road, Machinery, and Transportation are submitted herewith for more detailed information.

Our mileage this year has been three hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-three (257,263) miles. We have transported 18,505 through passengers and 59,882 way or local passengers.

We have hauled tons of freight.

No passenger has been injured on any of our trains, and though our trains have missed connections at either end of the route more times this year than last, yet these failures are few, and from trivial causes in nearly every instance.

The officers and agents of the Company under my direction have been diligent and faithful in the discharge of their several duties.

STATE NEWS.

WE learn that Holden is mightily tickled at the idea of having been suggested, by the New York *Herald*, for a place in Gen. Grant's Cabinet. We hope that the matter will be pressed. His appointment will be a popular one in North Carolina.—None could be more so, unless he were tendered a foreign mission. Why not *Pernambucate* him?—Ral. *Sentinel.*

EXPORT OF WAYNE COUNTY PRODUCE.—The first shipment of rough rice ever made from Goldsboro (as a Wayne county product) was made yesterday. And so we may say of ground-peas.

A car load of each of these articles of commerce was sent off on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad yesterday, for New York—the same being shipped to Messrs. Dibble, Worth & Co., by Mr. A. Day, of this town.—Goldsboro *Messenger.*

FORTY FIRST DISTRICT.—The Democratic majority in this Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Clay, Cherokee, Jackson, Haywood and Macon, is upwards of 1,000. Much of the credit for this gratifying exhibit is due to the gallant labors of Dr. W. L. Love, the Senator from this District.

PLATO DURHAM'S majority in his District is estimated at upwards of 600 votes. This is, indeed, well done.

EN PASANT.—A company of heavy Artillery, white, passed here yesterday morning *en route* for Old Point—a portion of the battalion which recently was sent into this State and South Carolina to keep the people quiet during the election.

Weldon *News.*

COMPLIMENT TO A COLORED REGISTRAR.—Although there were such enormous frauds in some parts of State on the part of the Radicals, we have but little cause of complaint in Cumberland this time. In this connexion we would say that Matthew N. Leary, Jr., (colored) the Registrar for Fayetteville precinct, so far as we now know performed his duty intelligently, faithfully and impartially. We presume he acts with the Radical party though we have never heard of his being an ultra partizan. He was always free and was trained up to honest industry. His conduct as understood, deserves credit, and shows as we always believed, that the better class of colored people and the better class of white people naturally harmonize and have similar interests and feelings.—Fayetteville *Eagle.*

HIGHWAYMEN.—Mr. John McKethan, who lives some 8 miles west of Fayetteville, was going home with a wagon load of staves on last Friday night. A voice called to him to halt, and he saw one or more men in the dark near the road. He arose from his seat on the wagon to see who it was and adjust his staves, and called "Who are you?" He heard some one say, "That's him now," and at the same time a gun fired, the shot entering the seat which Mr. McKethan had just left.—McKethan then saw three persons—two of them negroes and one white man or bright mulatto, and fired his pistol at them.—They immediately ran and one seemed to be badly wounded. A large quantity of blood was found at the place afterwards. Mr. McKethan is a good citizen and it is hoped these highwaymen will soon be found and brought to justice. The only way to manage these vagabonds and thieves is to shoot them down the moment they attempt any violence to your person or property.—Fayetteville *Eagle.*

WHITE REPUBLICANS.—It was amusing to see the colored Judges when they saw the ticket of a certain Republican in town who could not swallow Galloway, and who tried o cram the white people with the belief hat he voted the Democratic ticket, substituting Dockery for McKoy. But as this gentleman voted by certificate he was trapped, and his ticket was full except the erasing of Galloway, and when the colored Judges saw it they remarked that "the white Republicans were not worth a damn any way."—Fayetteville *Eagle.*

STILL FLYING.—The "Flag of the Union," we see, is still kept flying from the Democratic pole on Fayetteville street. This is right. Keep up the organization and keep the flag a-flying. A better day will come, some of these times.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

GASTON SUPERIOR COURT was held last week. The State Docket occupied most of the time, but we believe there was no case tried of much importance.

John Owens, who was heretofore convicted of the murder of Benj. Withers in Lincoln county, (and who had appealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial, which was refused,) was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 11th of December.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

WELL DONE CASWELL.—We are reliably informed that *but one* white man in the county of Caswell, in the late election, voted the Radical ticket. That one was Stevens the chicken man, who was himself a candidate for, and elected to, the State Senate. Can any county in the State equal this?—Ral. *Sentinel.*

IT is said that old Ingram attributes the result in Anson to an invasion of four or five million of *Ku Kluxes*, and that Downing is sure that Union would not have gone for the Democrats, if he hadn't been *asleep!*.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—Below we give a list of the names of Bankrupts who obtained their final discharge at the late term of the United States District Court, held for the District of Pamlico, at the Court House, in this city, on the 26th ultimo, His Honor, Judge Brooks presiding.

CRAVEN COUNTY.—Edmund H Henderson, Calvin Perry, Lewis Miller, Leopold Baer, J M Rulifson, O R Colgrove of Jones, Moses Prag Jonathan Whaley, Edward Cleve. Stephen G Barrington, Richard G Cobb, William M Watson, Alex C Latham, Sidney Tuttle.

LENOIR COUNTY.—Joshua Rouse, Josiah Wooten, R L Wooten.

JONES COUNTY.—Eli H E F Perry, Joseph B Banks, Furniford Mercer.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—Chas H Bennett, Geo A Pittman, Wm T Ellenix, Wm A Jones, Henry King, J J Hale, Hugh B Bryan, John L Bridges, Bennett B Lawrence, E D McNair, Colin McNair, James W Knight, B B Barron, Joseph Williford, Wm C Trevathan, Irwin Thigpen, Wm H Powell, Elijah Williford, John Best, Ralph E Macnair, Wm J Edwards, Richard H Gorham.

WAYNE COUNTY.—William K Lane Sen, Council Best, Sen, Samuel R Street, Calvin G Perkins, Nicholas W Best, David B Everett.

PITT COUNTY.—William H May, James McGowan, Levi Dawson, James H Forbes, Joseph Ringgold, F H Jarman, William L Cherry, Gray Cobb, George Joyner.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Jessee G Griffin, David H Farrow, Thos H Blount, John G Blount, George H Brinn, O W Telfair.

WILSON COUNTY.—Joseph B Davis, Thomas B Gilliam, E E Blake, A J Hines.

CARTERET COUNTY.—Augustus Dudley.

NASH COUNTY.—A B Williams, Jas H Avent.

GREENE COUNTY.—John F Carr.

THE good people of Pollock street, Newbern, have been recently regaled with a goat fight, as we learn from the *Journal of Commerce.*

THE Newbern *Journal of Commerce* is advocating the old and exploded idea of consolidating the States interest in the Railroads leading from that city to the interior. Here is what that paper makes out to be asked for at the approaching session of the Legislature.

What we want here is consolidation.—With the various roads, belonging for the most part to the State, we have a continuous line to the State of Tennessee; and with the roads of that State, to the Mississippi. If Norfolk can undertake the herculean task of *building* such a line, surely Newbern, by the united effort of all her citizens, could succeed in *consolidating* one. The stockholders of the A. & N. C. R. R. by petitioning to the Legislature, which meets Monday next, would go far to advance this object. They are the proper parties to start the movement, and then the members of the Legislature from the counties along the line of road would have something upon which to base their motions for consolidation. We earnestly direct the attention of the stockholders to this matter. They will be equally benefitted with the balance of the community.

ARMS.—We now hear that "Gov." Holden has received 3,000 stand of arms, and that they were purchased North, not for the militia but for *volunteer* (?) Companies. The boxes were marked "Pittsburg, Pa." We were not aware that the Legislature had made an appropriation for the purchase of any arms.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

LARGE SEIZURE OF WHISKEY.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Kehoe, yesterday, seized about one hundred barrels of whiskey from the merchants of this city, for alleged violations of the revenue laws. As there are some things connected with this seizure which need explaining, we shall allude to it at length to-morrow.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*, 13th.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The majority of white men in this State are not surpassed for all the noble qualities that adorn our nature by any people on the globe. But it cannot be denied that since 1860, there has been more mean ones here than anywhere else, according to population. Why is this? Because money and not merit is the standard of respectability. Not so in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, or, indeed, any of the southern States. Here a wide-spread demoralization prevails—all distinction between honor and corruption is lost sight of, and success alone marks the man's position socially.—As long as grovelling ideas of this sort prevail, North Carolina will be sneered at, and her true men must bear in part the blame. A man who is a blackguard today is not a gentleman and a man of honor to-morrow, because he is appointed a Judge, or by a lucky hit makes "a pile." The honorable and respectable men must stand more closely together in the future or the State will never be redeemed.

Charlotte *Times.*

STATE PENITENTIARY.—We learn that the Commisioners appointed to locate the State penitentiary have fixed upon a point at or near Lockville, on Deep River, Chatham county. There were various excellent inducements offered to the Commissioners to locate it near this city, at Selma, Johnston county, and perhaps at other points, which would, in some respects have been preferable, but the inducements in favor of Lockville, we suppose, prevailed with the Commissioners and influenced their determination. The extension of the Chatham Railroad to Lockville, which will be completed in a short time, obviates many of the objections heretofore urged against its location on Deep River. The building material is there abundant and an immense water-power for machinery, and it is said to be a healthy region and abundant in provisions.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Illness of the Pope—Convocation of Cardinals.

The Pope has lately summoned to Rome Dr. Malagadi, of Fano, a physician in whom he has great confidence, and who has carefully examined his leg. The frequent suppuration is regarded by the doctor as a bad symptom, and he is understood to have spoken despondingly of the Pope's condition. The Holy Father, however, is very active, and appears to be in good health.

The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "I am still without positive confirmation of the statement as to the proposal made by Count Armand to the Pope to cede to Italy the provinces of Frosinone and Velleteri, but an extraordinary convocation of the cardinals was held at the Vatican a few days ago, and there is no doubt that the Pope laid before them a copy of a note addressed by General Menabrea to the Italian ambassador at Paris."

The Osage Indians are reported to be in a very destitute condition, and the Secretary of the Interior has written to the Secretary of War, asking for assistance out of the army supplies, as the appropriations of the Department of the Interior have been exhausted. It is reported that General Sheridan has promised assistance to the Osages, under the condition that they will join in the war against the hostile Indians.

The Peoria (Ill.) Democrat says, Mr. John M. Irwin, on a wager of fifty dollars, drove a span of horses to a buggy, himself and wife in it, from Summerville, in Peoria county, to Middletown, Champaign county, a distance of about ninety-five miles, in ten hours and ten minutes. This time included a half hour spent for dinner.

The London Gazette says that prize fighting seems likely to depart from England, like cock fighting and ratting, the magistrates arresting and committing readily those who undertake these brutal breaches of the peace. We wish the same could be said of the authorities in the Northern States of America.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening, the 13th instant, by the Rev. R. E. Terry, Rector of St. Johns' Parish, Mr. THOS. BUNTING and Miss LOUISE, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Smith, all of this city.

On the evening of the 26th of October, at the Front Street E. M. Church in this city, by the Rev. J. H. Dally, Mr. JAMES W. KING to Miss M. S., daughter of James O. Bowden, Esq., of this city.

In New York City, on the 29th October, by Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., Mr. CLAYTON GILES to Miss MARY A., daughter of the late Dr. Thos. H. Wright, all of Wilmington, N. C.

No Cards.

DIED.

In Lumberton, on the 15th October, of consumption, Mr. CONDARY GODWIN, aged 37 years.

In this city, on the night of the 13th instant, Mrs. AMANDA A. OALAI[illegible], aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place at St James' Church at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

At Brown Marsh, Bladen county, Nov. 18, 1868, after a long and protracted illness, little KATIE BAKER SHARP, aged 1 year, 6 months and 24 days.

The deceased was the only daughter of Isaac N. and Eliza A. Sharp, who, with ugh bereft of their little treasure, know she s g ne

"Out of the shadow of sadness,
Into the sunshine of gladness,
Into the ligh of the Best,
Out of the land very dreary,
Out of the world of the weary,
Into the rapture of Rest."

JAK.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

Our Campaign Subscribers.

The extensive patronage extended to the JOURNAL during the campaign and the flattering expressions given to its course reminds us that the time for which we agreed to furnish them with the campaign paper will expire on the 20th of the present month, and we take occasion here to urge upon all the propriety of renewing their subscriptions without delay.

The Banner of the South.

This excellent exponent of Southern Literature and Southern Sentiment is edited by Rev. A. J. Ryan, author of the Southern Poems entitled "The Conquered Banner," "Sword of Robert E. Lee," "Prayer of the South," etc.

A very interesting and pleasantly written story—"The Earls of Southerland"—from the pen of a talented lady of Georgia, is now being published in *The Banner*.

This journal is published at Augusta, Ga., by L. T. Blome & C., at $3 per annum, or $1 50 for six months, invariably in advance. The people of the South should give it an earnest and liberal support.

We are requested to announce that back numbers of the *Banner*, containing "The Earls of Southerland," can be supplied. The story is a charming one, being one of the most interesting and pleasing we have ever read.

Col. A. A. McKoy.

This gentleman deserves the thanks of the entire community. He flagellated the Dockery, the political weather-cock—the great reconstructed I am—the hurly-burly man that prophesied a war in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, but could not foresee himself lead a regiment to the front and meet and rout and kill the miserable Yankees. Those were days of blood, you know; and to cry, down with the Yankees, was enough for the great *Oh* Dockery! He made use of as poor argument in that debate with Col. McKoy at this place as we have ever heard. After prophesying he spoke a little of Grant, a little of Colfax, abused Seymour a little, and wound up with a great deal of wind about stolen harness and horses. We have never seen a castigation so complete, or truth so astounding, as that delivered by his opponent. He told Dockery that he would reduce his three thousand six hundred to the round numbers of two thousand or one thousand five hundred. Has he not done so? See the figures of the Radicals! The official majority will be brought down to the lowest estimate of the Colonel.

Yes, Radicalism rules the State. How long, O Lord, how long! will you suffer the race of ignorant upstarts, vipers among your people, to stand? Only a couple of years. The plagues of Egypt have been sent upon you to make you remember Me. The Assyrians have come down upon you to make you remember Me. The Nile has turned its waters on you that you may remember Me. The beginning of another era is at hand.

Prejudices.

Passion seems to rule the hour. A political victory, won through prejudice and misrepresentation, could hardly have been expected, although we have indulged in the vain hope, to end by burying at once the bitter partisanships by which it was brought about. The terrible warfare which has just ended has left its sting, we fear, as fatal to the immediate return of friendly and peaceful relations between the sections as that which followed the cessation of real war in 1865. Selfishness and hatred have turned the issues of the late canvass from their natural and legitimate channels to the renewal of those which led to the separation and attempted division of the Union. The candidates of the Democratic party, although one was the foremost Northern statesman, whose executive ability, energy and patriotism first checked the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania, and the other pronounced the ablest and most successful volunteer General in the United States service, whose courage and forethought saved to the Federal cause the State of Missouri, and thus contributed as much to victory as any other man, have been denounced as copperheads and traitors, unworthy the regard of patriotic men, and whose success would make treason respectable and endanger the perpetuity of the Union. Eminent soldiers and statesmen throughout the North, who espoused the Democratic party, and especially such as were put forward for office, met with similar denunciations.

The reason for this is obvious. Prejudice to Southern men, to Southern interests and to Southern feelings and sympathies have proved the most potent levers to control the Northern masses, and whether the promotion of such antagonisms was productive of good or evil to the country was lost sight of in the more absorbing and pressing demands of present success. The nationality of the Democratic party and its candidates were easily hid from the masses behind the towering figures of HAMPTON, FORREST and VANCE, and Northern prejudice required only to know that Southern virture, intelligence and respectability were united for their own protection to form at once in solid phalanx to break down such dangerous and disloyal combinations against the integrity and safety of the Union.

This state of facts was more to be regretted than wondered at. Our people did their duty nobly under the trying circumstances, and their conduct would have carried conviction to unbiased minds. And the very best excuse, from our stand-point, to be urged for the harsh judgment which has been passed upon us, is the ignorance, nay, the false representations with which those people have been kept in regard to everything in relation to the South. But we had hoped with the success of the objects for which this mischief was conceived and carried out, it would at least be permitted to die of its own falsity, and instead of prejudice and hatred, something of the old feelings would take their place. We had hoped that the example of their great leader, General GRANT, in his liberal and patriotic dealings with all these questions, would shape the policy and course of his political friends. From the surrender at Appomattox, including his truthful report of the condition of the South, to his bearing since his election, except the false and unfortunate position with which subtle and corrupt politicians led him in his doubtful conduct towards President JOHNSON, the course of the Pesident elect is such as to commend him to every patriotic man in the land, and give hope for a wise and successful administration, if these same wicked men do not get control of him and make him false alike to his noble nature and his honorable history.

We do not regard the bickerings and cowardly threats of insignificant Northern itinerants who have thrust themselves into office by negro support in the South, or who control sickly papers. If they suppose the success of their party does, or ever will, commend them to the respect of our people, they illy appreciate the Southern character. Success may give them a lease upon the basely acquired positions, but it cannot undo the work of nature, and transform into Senators, and Governors, and Congressmen and Judges those whom God only intended to fill the more humble walks of life. The positions may be disgraced, but the ignorance, the corruptions, the moral and social awkwardness of their occupants are made even more loathsome. These men may rail and threaten, but they excite only the ridicule and laughter of those at whom their impotent wrath is aimed. In so much, however, as these threats are the echoes of those launched from leading men and papers at the North are they to be regretted.

While the Democratic party, North and South, has reconciled itself to defeat, and has nothing but words of kindness and cheer for the President elect, and in some quarters preparations are being made to honor him at his inauguration, Mr. COLFAX is keeping up the bitterness of the past by the most partisan and sectional appeals to such friends as greet him on his way to and from the National Capital, and leading journals are yet teeming with terrible "rebel outrages." Even the disgraceful squabble between the corrupt and ravenous vagrants who have divided the State of Florida between themselves, and are now fighting one another for each others share of the spoils, is placed to the account of Southern disloyalty, and stands on the debit side of the great ledger of Southern reconstruction which Congress will be called upon to balance at its next session. If North Carolina and Arkansas negroes vote solidly against the native whites, it is because they are forced into this position by the injustice and illiberality of their old masters. If they vote with the whites in Georgia and Louisiana, it is the result of fraud and terrorism. If HAMPTON, and TOOMBS, and GORDON, and VANCE urge their fellow-citizens to action, it is the "Lost Cause" they wish to re-establish. If LEE, and SHARKEY, and HOOD, and DAVIS remain inactive, it is the sullen silence of discontent and disloyalty. There is nothing we can do, or nothing which we leave undone, which is not misrepresented to our injury.

Let us still hope that these misrepresentations will cease. Surely the noble example of the President elect will have its influence and may shape the course of his administration. We have submitted to this second triumph of General GRANT as we did to the first, in good faith and with even more exalted opinion of the victor. He will find in us sincere advocates of his efforts to establish peace in this unfortunate section. Our people will be the first to reap its benefits, as they are most interested in the protection which it will bring. If we now look with distrust to the future, let partisan persecutions cease, and party warfare end, and presents doubts will but add to future gratitude. If justice and wisdom control President GRANT in the administration of the Government, we predict that he will have no stronger friends and admirers than in the South.

Truck Farming.

We trust the experiments of the past season proved sufficiently remunerative to induce our farmers to undertake, upon a more enlarged and improved scale, the raising of early vegetables for the Northern markets. With the advantages of the experience of last year, not only as to the cultivation of the crop, but its transportation to market, our farmers are in much better condition now to make the business profitable. Our railroad officials, with a liberality and energy truly commendable, are making ample arrangements for the cheap and rapid shipment of this crop.—They, too, will be benefited by the experience of the past season, and the very few complaints which have been made, will find no cause for repetition next Spring.

These facts present advantages which we believe will not be lost upon our enterprising agriculturists, and that not only will the number of persons engaged in trucking, and the quantity of land planted in vegetables and fruit be greatly increased, but that the means for forcing the rapid growth and maturity of the crop will be provided. Our climate will naturally mature vegetables from two to three weeks in advance of that in and around Norfolk, but much of this natural advantage is destroyed by artificial means. Manures, thorough cultivation and extensive hothouses are used with much success, and we must provide ourselves with these aids if we propose to compete with our enterprising neighbors. In fact, by placing our crop in market in advance of the Norfolk crop, we not only reap the advantage of the fabulous prices which the earliest vegetables realize in the Northern cities, but also provide against overstocking the market with the most perishable of all articles, for our crop will be sold before our more Northern friends will be able to get theirs ready.

It seems to us advisable that vegetables should be sold at the first market which they reach. It is a long distance to carry them from our city to any of the great Northern markets, and it would be almost impossible, were it not for the rapidity and certainty which liberal and intelligent railroad management has provided for their special transportation. We should think that sales effected in Baltimore would prove more profitable, for the small additional price which might be realized in Philadelphia and New York would not offset the additional danger of decay in their transportation. Such only as could stand the additional transportation could be profitably sent forward by the Baltimore purchaser.

In the next place, our shippers should not divide their crops too much. Ordinarily, competition is the life of trade, but this is an exception. If a shipment of one hundred barrels of green peas is made to four different dealers, you force into competition your own produce, which must find a sale at once, or it is lost entirely. One person in control of all the vegetables received during the day, can sustain prices better than with several competitors. With the first shipments, at least, such arrangements would prove profitable.

We feel persuaded that Trucking must form an important element in the rapid improvement of our immediate section, and we look for a very large increase of shipments next Spring, and trust may then announce that its success is firmly established. Like every other crop, there are many uncertainties attending it, but men have grown rich most rapidly by the cultivation of vegetables, who had only the advantage of twelve hours in reaching market, while we have three weeks in climate.

We are glad to know that at the North, Wilmington is already looked to as one of the points from which to draw their earliest vegetables. Points farther South are uncertain from their remoteness, adding both to the time and cost of transportation. Our first season in the business has given us a reputation, and we have ourselves been inquired of by Northern capitalists in regard to our land, brought to their notice through this very business. If we can establish the lucrativeness of Truck Farming by actual results, there are few indeed who realize the benefits to be derived, both in the appreciation of the value of our lands, and the influx of capital in our midst. Let us make an honest effort this coming season, and let us begin in time.

"Gov." Holden.

In 1861 this dishonest politician and violent demagogue saw nothing in the government of the United States but infringement on the rights of the South, a dastardly abuse of Southern men and manners, a cowardly oppression and a high-handed authority. He was, if not the chief, among the first to cry out against this iniquitous system of legislation and to advocate a separation of the States. He was a most violent secessionist, not from honesty of intention, but simply because, like a great many others down here now, he thought he saw money in the situation. No man advocated more bloody measures than he against the "h—ish Yankees" (see his paper of the time), or did more to overthrow the strength of the Union. He so continued to do until it was apparent to all that the Confederacy, "his glorious Confederacy," was about to fall, and then the truculent agitator said he had simply joined the cause of the South to be a friend to the Union in the hour of need. Was there ever such specious dishonesty as this? Was there ever such want of manliness? Trust him? Believe him? Was there ever a time in the history of our country wherein a true man was more needed than in that most trying year? Yet this more than Asiatic impostor calmly tells the people of the North that are now in this State, and those beyond its limits, that he simply cried, "Down with the miserable Yankees! War to the knife against those vandals! Strike forever than be an integer of the infamous Union!"—to aid, in its hour of need, the cause of the government! He was the means of introducing innumerable stands of arms to aid in the cause of the Union? No; but to slaughter its defenders, and to maintain the cause of the Confederacy. To-day he has endeavored, despite the dissent of Congress, to arm one class against another. He has introduced arms to put in their hands, on the plea that it is necessary to do this to keep *his* government together. If such a thing ever happens that the hour of trial again comes on between the central government on the one side, and a section of the country on the other, trust this man Holden, ye Northern men, and you will learn the perfidiousness of his character. An English Chemist says that man is but a few buckets of water and a few ounces of charcoal. *This man* is less. He is but a few grains of treacherous powder, and the rest of him is a putrescent pool of deceit. He is a loyal man! The Democrat who came here to make him do his duty, and to bring the craven to a knowledge of his allegiance, is a rebel! Such is the fact. The day is not distant when honor and manhood will rule in North Carolina, instead of unbridled villainy and foul oppression.

The New Administration.

From every quarter we see a commendable disposition to give General GRANT all the assistance necessary to enable him to administer the affairs of the country in accordance with the common welfare. There will be no fault-finding opposition. He will be judged by his own acts, and even the indiscretion, not to use any harsher language, of his friends will cause no hasty judgment against him. From Democratic sources come numerous propositions to do him honor on the day of his inauguration, and to undo the illegal and disgraceful curbs with which party malignity and corruption have bound up the proper and necessary powers and rights of the Executive office. They propose to repeal the Tenure of Office Act, to enlarge the number of the Supreme Court bench to its former strength, and to renew the other functions of the President which hatred and fear induced the Radical party to deprive the present Executive, the Democratic party much preferring a return to the healthy restraints of the Constitution, even though their political enemies bear off all the emoluments of office. Obey the laws and let the incidents of administration be directed by the will of the people.

We view this disposition upon the part of General GRANT's political opponents with much satisfaction. We did all in our power to cause his defeat. We thought, and still believe, that his election was not for the best interests of the country. But our opposition was founded upon principle and not upon personal prejudice. Of the man we have the highest admiration. While we have never thought General GRANT either the soldier or statesman his partisans would persuade us, yet, having conquered us in actual and political warfare, we submit to his claims for superior merit in the field and the cabinet as becomes those who have been overcome. Of his honesty of purpose and kindliness of heart we are convinced, and these merits will more than prove a counterpart for any want of ability and experience in civil affairs. Let the President's full and legal prerogatives and powers be restored to the incoming officer. Whatever of good or evil is brought upon the country, let the authority rest with the responsibility.

But there are propositions made to which we cannot give assent. The one is hardly honest and the other impolitic, if not illegal. We refer to the propositions to cast the entire electoral vote for GRANT and COLFAX, and to increase the President's salary to one hundred thousand dollars.

General GRANT went into this election with the advantage of his military reputation; the nominee of the party in power with the Federal treasury and powers of the Government to assist him. State and local officers, in nine-tenths of the States and counties of the United States favored his election. Several States were secured to him by the disfranchisement of white men, and more by the illegal enfranchisement of negroes. Notwithstanding all this nearly one hundred electoral votes have been cast for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and we believe that the wishes of these brave and patriotic men should find a record upon the history of the campaign. Certainly their votes were influenced by no blandishments of power. No tempting position or remuneration were held out to them. They were not even cheered by the promptings of hope. Upon priniciple, unawed by power, above the corruptions of promised success, in opposition to the popular tide, they deliberately cast their votes for men who they believed represented the Constitution of their country, and whose success would best promote its real welfare. Any other disposition of their votes would be unjust to their courage and devotion to principle. Should it be cast for General GRANT it would be an idle compliment, while any endorsement of Speaker COLFAX would be dishonest and inexcusable. We could see Democratic compliments bestowed upon men whom we believe were actuated by honest and upright motives, but such action becomes criminal when conferred upon men who move, live and have their being in bitter and dishonest prejudices against their fellow-men. Speaker COLFAX came into political life by pandering to popular prejudices against foreigners and Roman Catholics; he has been promoted on account of his hatred to the South. Such men should not desire, and certainly they should not receive, the favor of those who have been the victims of their malice.

The proposition to increase the salary of President GRANT four-fold, comes most inopportunely. The whole country is suffering from debt and taxation, and is crying for reform. Other Presidents have saved money from the present salary, and at a time when the currency was less valuable than now. And then, too, the increase should have been made before it was known who was to be the recipient of the bounty. Any increase of the salary now would fall under the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitutional prohibition against any increase or diminution of the President's salary during the period for which he shall have been elected. The patronage of the office is yet to bestow, and the objects of the law to prevent the corrupt use of power is more important between the election and inauguration, than during the term of office. We hardly think this large addition to the salary of the President is seriously contemplated, though it is advocated by leading Republican papers. It should not be made.

Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company.

The Stockholders assembled in Masonic Hall at the appointed hour.

On motion of the President, Mr. W. B. Giles, the meeting was called to order by the appointment of Col. W. S. Mullins as Chairman, and Messrs. W. A. Walker and J. J. Ling Secretaries.

On motion, the Secretaries were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

After investigation the committee reported the following representation:

In person	3,765 Shares.
By proxy	4,297½ "
Total	8,062½ "

A majority of the capital stock being thus represented, the meeting was declared duly organized.

The reading of the President's report being called for, Mr. W. B. Giles proceeded to read and submit the following regular annual report on behalf of the Directors:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, W. & M. RAILROAD CO., Nov. 17, 1868.

The President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, in making this, their twenty-first annual report, can barely do more than present a history of the difficulties and troubles which have encompassed it during the year, and you cannot possibly realize their mortification and regret at the result, but they are fully conscious that all that anxiety, perseverance and energy could effect has been done to prevent disaster and promote the interests of the Company under the peculiarly trying circumstances in which they have been placed.

Immediately after your last meeting, the most vigorous measures were adopted to reduce the expenses of the road, and to provide for the urgently pressing debts, viz: the pay-roll of laborers and mechanics unpaid for four or five months previous, a large debt very soon coming to judgment, the interest on our first preferred bonds due 1st December, monthly instalments guaranteed upon a large debt in New York, besides the large floating debt at home, and with but small means to meet it (much of that due the company proving unavailable), except the second mortgage bonds of the company; the difficulty alluded to in the report of last year in effecting a negotiation of these had increased to an impossibility on the then existing state of the bond market, we therefore proceeded North with the view of funding our floating debt there, and while engaged in that with flattering prospects of success, were shocked by the telegraph announcement that the first National Bank of this city had obtained a writ of injunction and sequestration against the company, and in addition had attached our funds at the principal points where our tickets were sold. The effect of this was not only to paralyze our efforts at further negotiations, but also to place in the hands of a Receiver all the earnings of the Road, and to tie up the means which we had been husbanding to meet the interest due on bonds 1st December, and what it was absolutely necessary should be paid by the 1st of February to prevent the Trustees coming into possession of the Road by the terms of the mortgage. Every effort was made to squash these proceedings by application both to civil and military tribunals, but without effect. Our credit, which before was poor enough, now received its death blow, and, after anxious consultation with eminent jurists, found that we were compelled to yield the Road to the Trustee, under whose action another Receiver was appointed, who took possession on the first of March. We then by no means despaired of extricating ourselves, as the Trustee had promised that, upon our meeting the interest then due upon bonds, and showing a prospect of our ability to discharge that becoming due, the Receiver should be withdrawn and the Road restored to us. With this hope and expectation we proceeded to fund, and otherwise liquidate, our floating debt, and it was not until we found from the returns of the Receiver that the earnings of the Road fell so far short of meeting the interest on its bonded debt, to say nothing of the amount necessary to place and keep in order, and provide necessary machinery, that our hopes sunk.

By the Receiver's returns the net earnings of the Road were, for March and April, $12,129 per month; May and June, $11,808 per month; July and August, $14,5?4 per month; September and October, $17,016 per month, that is deducting only necessary operating expenses and exclusive of all extraordinary expenses for iron, machinery or repairs other than those done in its shops or any other extra expenditure.

Under all these unfavorable circumstances, we have applied towards funding our debt $121,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $11,937 49 scrip, convertible into these bonds, and have a guarantee from a party holding claims for over $40,000 that this shall be funded so soon as the road is restored to us—have collected all dues so far as it has been possible and feeling that strict justice required that the working men, employes and laborers, from whom the necessities of the Company had so long caused the withholding their dues, should receive a part at least of their hard earned wages, have so far as it has been in our power, preferred their claims in the disbursement of our collections.

In regard to the second preferred bonds, hypothecated in New York, say $503,000 in all—$100,000 of them have been sold at a price which covered the amount for which they were pledged; $190,000 have been bargained for at a sum sufficient to meet the debt for which they were pledged, and $213,000 were advertised for sale at auction on the 11th inst., by the Banking Company holding them, and we have been disappointed at not receiving the returns ere this. Of second mortgage bonds there are on hand $230,000, twelve of which will be required to redeem scrip given for amounts smaller than the denomination of the bonds. Since the appointment of the Receiver, the collection and arrangement of the debts of the Company have devolved upon the President, who has appropriated towards the settlement of various claims $133,000 of second mortgage bonds and scrip, and $38,700 of such collections, &c., as have been made, leaving a balance in his hands, of $2,149 77 in cash, which is being appropriated towards the liquidation of the pay roll for October and November 1867.

It is a matter of great regret and disappointment that the Secretary and Treasurer has not rendered statements of the affairs of the Company in time for their incorporation in this report, consequently they must be omitted.

In conclusion, the Board does not hesitate to express their firm conviction that had it not been for the destruction of the credit of the Company, as heretofore detailed, such negotiations could have been effected as would, with the recuperation of the Company, have placed the Road upon a solid basis. Since, however, these untoward circumstances have thwarted the hopes and expectations entertained by us at your last meeting, and rendered futile all our anxious labors for your benefit, we are induced, most respectfully, to say that should you deem it advisable to place the future management of your interests in other hands, it will be entirely agreeable to us. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. GILES.

Hon. S. J. Person arose in allusion to that portion of the President's report attributing the disasters of the Company for the past year to the suit entered by the First National Bank, resulting in the turning over the Road to a Receiver, thereby paralyzing the credit of the Company, and commented upon the action of the President and Directors in this particular.

M. Cronly, Esq., moved the reception of the report and its reference to a committee of five. Carried.

The Chair appointed as this committee, Messrs. M. Cronly, Geo. R. French, J. C. Abbott, John Evans and J. M. Timmons.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., the meeting took a recess until 2½ o'clock P. M.

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The meeting was called to order at the appointed time by the President.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the President and Directors submitted the following

REPORT:

The committee to whom was referred the report of the President and Directors, respectfully submit the following report:

It appears from the report and the verbal statements accompanying it made by the President, that it has been impracticable to submit to this meeting a full and proper statement, showing in detail the present financial condition of the Company, in consequence of the inability to prepare such statement of the person who acted as Treasurer of the Company from the commencement of the last fiscal year up to March the 1st last, when the Road and effects of the Company went into the possession of a Receiver.

It is manifestly of the first importance to the stockholders, in view of the present general condition of this Company, that they should have full information as to the debts and credits, the liabilities and the resources of the Company; and the committee are of the opinion that in the absence of this information the stockholders should forbear to take any action in regard to the general affairs of the Company, and that this meeting should forthwith adjourn to the earliest day at which it is believed the books of the Company can be written up and the desired statement prepared.

The committee for the reason stated, submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President and Directors without delay employ such suitable persons as may be deemed necessary to write up and thoroughly post the books of this Company, and that a statement in detail, showing the debts and resources of this Company of every kind whatever, and also that the resources of the Company be prepared and submitted to the stockholders at an adjourned meeting to be held on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in January next.

Resolved, That the President and Directors request the Receiver of the Company to place in their hands a statement of the affairs of the Company up to the first of January next, or as near that date as practicable.

Mr. Wm. A. Walker here begged leave to call the attention of the Stockholders to the fact that from May 12th to November 5th he was not the Treasurer of the Company.

On motion the resolutions accompanying the report regarding an adjournment was adopted.

On motion of Hon. R. R. Bridgers, the Secretary was directed to give proper notice of the time of holding the adjourned meeting.

The second resolution accompanying the report was also adopted; and the Chairman without further delay, declared the meeting adjourned until the first Wednesday after the second Monday in January next.

Pennsylvania—Official.

The official vote of Pennsylvania is received full and announced. The result is:

For Grant	342,280
For Seymour	313,382
Grant's majority	28,898
Total vote	655,662
Four years ago the vote stood:	
For Lincoln	296,391
For McClellan	276,316
Lincoln's majority	20,065
Total vote	572,697
Increased vote in four years	82,965

THE SCOTT'S HILL TRAGEDY—INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.—The full particulars of the killing of Charles Hughes by Robert Cade at the place of Mr. W. P. Pope, on Scott's Hill, Friday morning last, were developed at the preliminary investigation before Justice Foster yesterday. Some five or six witnesses were examined, the most of them being like the deceased and prisoner, negroes, the substance of the testimony of which we give below. The majority of these witnesses live on the place of Mr. Pope.

Tom Payne (colored) being duly sworn, testified in substance as follows:

On Friday morning last, about clear daylight, I was aroused by the report of a gun. In a few moments afterwards the prisoner, Cade, came to my door with a gun in his hand. He said that he had shot Hughes. He was then asked by my wife if he had hit Hughes, to which the prisoner replied yes. I then asked him if he had killed Hughes. To this he said he didn't know, but if he had not, he would, and further, that he would kill his wife also. After he had done this, he said, he would go to Wilmington and give himself up. He further remarked that he had caught Hughes and his wife together, which he could prove by Isaac Williams, an old colored man on the place. After Cade turned away from my door, I went out to see what had been done, and on reaching Hughes' house, found the deceased lying dead in the middle of the floor. I then went with the party in pursuit of Cade and assisted in his arrest.

Robert Shepard (colored), brother of Cade's wife, sworn: On the night before the tragedy (Thursday), I saw Robert Cade, the prisoner, have a gun and heard him declare that he would blow the brains of his wife out at first sight. I then went and told Hughes about it. I saw Hughes no more after this until he was a corpse. He was shot in the right side and lying in his own house. There was much blood upon the floor. The prisoner and I staid in the same house. The night before the deed was done I went to bed and left him sitting up by the fire. The next morning about dawn I was aroused by the prisoner coming in the house. He brought some wood with him and made a fire and then took his gun and went off. I got up and commenced dressing, but before I had finished heard a gun fire and immediately distinguished the voice of Hughes crying murder. After dressing, and feeding an opossum I had, went with the party that captured Cade, who was found about half a mile from the house.——*Cross-Examined.* The prisoner said the night previous that he had caught Hughes and his wife together and was sworn for them both.

Cinda Shepard (mother of the prisoner's wife) testified in substance as follows:—Thursday night I heard a fuss between Hughes and his wife down in the field.—Went to see what was the matter. [Here the witness was not permitted to state the conversation she heard]. On my return to the house, I found the prisoner, Cade, leaning on the fence with his gun. He asked me where his wife was and swore that if he didn't kill her G—d d—n him. I left him, found his wife, my daughter, and carried her to Mr. Pope's house for protection. The next morning I heard a gun fire, and feared that Cade had shot his wife. I then got up and inquired as to the cause of the report and heard that the prisoner had shot Hughes. I saw Hughes lying dead on his own floor.——*Cross-examined.*—After leaving the prisoner at the fence I went to my house and my daughter came there. The prisoner appeared soon afterwards and struck her. High words followed and a struggle ensued, in which the prisoner's wife threw him down. She then went out and was followed by the prisoner, but succeeded in escaping him. She then went to Mr. Pope's house for protection.

Malza Chadwick sworn:—On Friday morning early I heard the report of a gun and the voice of Hughes crying murder.—I then went to Hughes' house and found him lying dead. I assisted in arresting the prisoner and brought him to the city. He acknowledged that he had killed Hughes.

Dr. J. E. Winants sworn:—I made the examination of the body of Hughes, being summoned by the Coroner. There were six gunshot wounds in the right side. I found one of the shot in the right lung. The ball with which the gun was charged I found in the liver, having passed almost entirely through that organ. Two of the ribs had also been fractured. These wounds were sufficient to cause death. The wounds appeared as if the gun was but a few feet from the body when inflicted.

Mr. W. P. Pope and other witnesses testified to the fact that there had been some disturbance between the prisoner, the deceased and the prisoner's wife the night previous, the latter taking refuge in Mr. P.'s house for protection; and also that the prisoner had acknowledged killing Hughes, which, he alleged, was for improper intimacy with his wife.

M. London, Esq., appeared for the State, Messrs. Adam Empie and D. J. Devane for the prisoner. A motion on the part of the State being made to that effect, the prisoner was committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

Methodist Conference.

We are requested to announce that the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will convene in Statesville, December 2d, Bishop W. M. Wightman, D. D., the presiding officer.

The several railroads in the State will pass the members, and others attending the session, for one fare—the ticket good for the return trip.

An *extra train* on the Western Road will leave Salisbury *Tuesday morning*, December 1st, reaching Statesville about eight o'clock A. M.

The Art Journal says that pianos should be tuned at least once a month.

Mount Vesuvius has not given up smoking, but it no longer expectorates.

The potato crop in the interior of Pennsylvania is said to be excellent.

Affairs in Spain—Recognition by Foreign Governments—Minister Hale Dines the Papal Nuncio and the Ex-Queen's Minister the same Day that he Recognizes the New Government.

The Italian government has formally recognized revolutionized Spain, and entered into official relations with the men provisionally at the head of affairs in Madrid. I do not know to what extent an English reader may be amazed by observing with what infinitesimally petty trifles the attention of grave statesmen at the head of mighty kingdoms and empires is taken up. Almost immediately upon the instalment of a Junta and of a provisional government in Madrid the United States Minister, Mr. Hale, acting upon instructions, telegraphically conveyed to him from the Cabinet at Washington, signified his readiness to at once recognize any government *de facto* which Spain might wish to substitute for that of the Queen, who was at that moment receiving the condolence of the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz.

Mr. Seward did no more in this instance than follow the course which reason and expediency recommend as the only practicable one to the American Government, and Mr. Hale so evidently acted in this matter rather from a sense of duty than from inclination that on the very day in which he officially waited on the Foreign Minister of the Revolutionary Government, in the morning he entertained the Pope's Nuncio. Monsignor Franchi, and the Minister *in partibus* of his crownless Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies—still recognized by Queen Isabella—at dinner in the evening. Next to the agent for the great Transatlantic Republic, the Italian Minister, Count Corti, volunteered some civilities to the newly installed Spanish rulers. He called upon Marshal Serrano, on his appointment to the general command of all the forces, and the visit was punctually returned by that gallant and well-bred officer. The Italian Count next drove to the Foreign office, and there exchanged greetings with the Minister of State, M. de Lorenzana. In the meanwhile the great question of recognition or non-recognition, of official or officious relations, was being gravely considered and debated at the Courts of the Tuileries, of St. James, of Sans Souci.

I believe the Emperior Napoleon and M. Monistier took it in hand for themselves and their neighbors. Whether ministers only bow or shake hands, the transactions are still international. The great powers could not, in common civilty, do less; they would not, agreeably to their rules of common prudence, do more.—Their representatives are on speaking terms with the Provisional Government; three of them, at least, on visiting terms. M. Mercier, the French Minister, only sent his card, without turning it up at the corner. Mark, also, how cleverly the thing was done; how adroitly it was contrived that the *Dii Minores*, and especially that half-respectable kingdom of Itlay, should be left out in the cold. Some bewigged stickler for precedents at the French Foreign-office rummaged about the archives till he stumbled upon the protocol of the long-forgotten Quadruple Alliance.—That was just the thing. The notion that four States should once more act together in the settlement of Peninsular matters appeared irresistible. Four States were once more in the field, to the exclusion of inconvenient neighbors.

The affair was kept snug; instructions traveled safely, doubled-locked in the bag of the Cabinet courier, and one fine morning the world's breath was taken away by the astounding intelligence that France, England, Prussia and Portugal had stolen a march upon other countries, and had especially given the go-by to the Italian Government, whereupon Gen. Menabrae, finding out that he had only been outwitted and slighted in return for all his deference in waiting for his "betters," comes to-day to the resolution which should have been obvious to him a month ago, cuts the Gordian knot about *official* or *officious*, treats the quibble about *international* with all the scorn it deserves, and regains his lost ground by placing himself in the front rank by the side of the President of the United States as a second of the potentates whose recognition of the Provisional Goverument has been unequivocal and unreserved. *Tantæ molis erat. Et voila comme on fait de la diplomatie.* It is for such paltry tricks and such mean punctilios that nations treat themselves to the luxuries of a Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and of a host of Ambassadors, Charges d'Affaires, and Queen's Messengers.

The Asheville Riot—The Coroner's Inquest.

The following is an exact copy of the report of the Coroner's Jury, who, for several days were closely confined in examining the case of the death of the negro who was killed in the riot at this place on the day of election. It substantially corroborates our statement of last week, and fully concurs in our opinion that the civil authorities could have prevented the fatal riot. The jury was composed of some of the very best men in our community, of both parties, and the investigation was conducted with fairness and impartiality:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 9, 1868.

The jury to inquire the cause of the death of James Smith, deceased, find that the said James Smith came to his death, while engaged in a riot at Asheville, N. C., on the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1868, from a pistol shot in the right side of the face extending into the neck; said shot was probably fired by Milton Ledford, although shots were fired, about the same time, and in the same direction, from pistols in the hands of Jesse Crook, Gaston McDowell, William A. Blair and William Grubbs. The jury also find that the first stone or missile thrown came from the hands of said James Smith, deceased. The jury further find that shots were fired, about the same time and in the direction of the white crowd, from a pistol in the hands of an unknown colored man, and a pistol in the hands of Simon Henry, colored.

The jury feel it their duty to say that the civil officers neglected to take proper precaution to guard against the occurrence of this riot. We believing, had they so done, it could and would have been prevented.

G M Roberts, Foreman,	J S E Summey,
J W Raynolds,	C Cowan,
A H Polk,	W M Farriss,
S G Kerr,	J E Ray,
Isaac M Broyles,	E L Cunningham,
Jno B Weaver,	H Lindsey.
	M A BRANK,
	Coroner of Buncombe County.

As usual under such circumstances, the wildest reports have been spread throughout the country, as to the cause and result of the riot on the 3d. The people for many miles around became greatly excited, and up to this time frequent reports reach us of threats to burn the town and a general attack of the negroes upon the white people. These reports may be true or false, but they naturally keep our citizens in a state of anxiety and excitement.

One report, which did not come from the negroes, but originated in the excited imaginations of the civil authorities themselves, we feel called upon to notice and deny, because it involves the law-abiding character of our whole community. We allude to a report that the white men engaged in the riot on election day had determined not to be arrested by the civil authorities. There was no foundation for such a report, as the sequel has proved.—No threat of resistance to any civil process was made by either of these men. On the contrary they all sought an investigation into the cause and result of the whole matter; and after the Coroner's Jury had rendered its verdict, the civil authorities issued warrants for each of the men named in it, and every man, quietly and peaceably obeyed the summons. They were taken before Judge J. L. Henry, and bound over, in a bond of $3,000 each, to appear at the next sitting of our Superior Court.—Asheville *News*.

STATE NEWS.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—John Hearn, clerk for John L. Smith, Esq., at Cowpen's Landing, Neuse River, was missed from the store on the night of the 12th instant, and was found yesterday morning one-quarter of a mile distant, dead, with a discharged pistol in his hand. Mr. Hearn was a native of Edgecombe county, and formerly of 1st North Carolina Union troops. He has been in the employ of Mr. Smith about two years, and it is supposed committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.—New Berne *Republican*.

MAKE IT LARGE.—We think it decidedly necessary that the penitentiary, which is soon to be erected near Raleigh for the reception of State prisoners, should be an exceedingly large one, or else it will fail to accommodate the innumerable convicts that are being consigned to it. This county alone, judging from present appearance, will have half a dozen ship loads ready by the time the thing is completed.

INCENDIARISM.—We regret to learn that the barn of Mr. F. A. Archibald, eight miles from town, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. Four good mules and a large quantity of provender were destroyed. It was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Archibald's loss, we understand, is from $1,300 to $1,500.—Concord *Press*.

THE LATE BRINKLEYVILLE MURDER.—The case of Ben Wood, for the murder of Mr. Wm. Drewry in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, some time in the latter part of September, came up before Judge Watts on Thursday, and was continued by the State. The particulars of this murder, it will be remembered, we gave at the time, and but little, if any, doubt exists that Wood murdered Drewry in cold blood.

THE WELDON MARKET.—A brisk market has sprung up in this place this fall, and all articles of produce and home manufacture can find ready sale here at prices that compare favorably with the markets in front of us. Cotton and corn commands a ready sale at good figures, while everything in the eatable line is to be disposed of without trouble. This fact is drawing a trade to this place, and one that can be retained if our people will only pursue the proper course.

Weldon *News*.

THE IMMIGRATION MEETING YESTERDAY.—In accordance with a previous advertisement a meeting was held here yesterday to take into consideration the importation and employment of foreign labor. The Hon. W. T. Dortch called the meeting to order, and on his motion Dr. S. S. Satchwell was chosen Chairman. Messrs. A. T. Mial, of Wake, and T. A. Granger, of Wayne were appointed Secretaries.

We are happy to announce that the meeting was well attended, eleven counties being represented. Its deliberations were marked by the greatest harmony and conducted in a business like manner, which plainly bespoke the earnestness of the gentlemen composing it, and which we are inclined to believe presage a successful issue of the enterprise upon which they have embarked.

Not least among the important measures adopted by the meeting was the appointment of agents for the importation of five hundred laborers from Europe. The agents appointed are Messrs. Atkinson and Trueb, who leave on their mission the first week in December next.

We regret that a full report of the proceedings of the meeting reached us too late to appear to-day, but it will be forthcoming in our next issue.

The meeting adjourned to reassemble on Saturday the 28th instant, when a permanent organization will be effected.

Let everybody give a helping hand and a good word to this great enterprise.

Goldsboro' *Messenger*, 14*th*.

DISCHARGED.—Tatten, of whom we spoke in our last as being acquitted on the charge of larceny at this place, was brought up again on Tuesday on a charge of breaking into the Wilmington warehouse at the same time. Both him and Pomp Long were, however, discharged from custody by the payment of costs. Pomp says it was his first appearance in Court, and he is confident it will be his last, as this one step in crime has taught him a lesson he will never forget.—Weldon *News*.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A colored man named Frank Corbett shot Capt. Granger, of the 40th Colored Infantry, at Yanceyville, on the night after the election, but without any danger to the Captain. The negro is now in jail.

NOVELTY.—Two young men of this place made an agreement that if Seymour was elected, P. was to roll J. in a wheel barrow from Haymount to the Market House, and if Grant was elected J. was to roll P., and the winner was to pay $10 if he backed out, or should upset the wheel barrow. We are informed that J. is practicing, and notice will be given when the performance will take place, and the ladies will be invited to lend their presence to the occasion.

Fayetteville Eagle.

REMEMBER THE IMMIGRATION MEETING.—A general meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the important subject of Immigration, and to make final preparations for the sending of Agents to Europe, will be held at Goldsboro' on Saturday, the 28th inst.

The Agents (Messrs. Atkinson and Trueb) are expected to leave for their mission on or about the 4th of December next.

Persons from all parts of the State are invited to attend.

IMMIGRATION.—We are gratified to know that one gentleman from Maryland who recently visited this place in company with a number of others on a tour of inspection, has purchased a farm near this city. He bought at a reasonable price, in a good neighborhood, and is well pleased. We have no doubt others will soon remove to this section.

We have seen a letter from Col. Dechert, of Hagerstown, Md., stating that another party of Marylanders will visit this section about the 20th inst. We are satisfied, from private information, that a number of Marylanders prefer to locate in the vicinity of Charlotte, and we hope those having lands for sale will let it be known, and make up their minds as to the price per acre at which they are willing to sell.

It is pleasant to know that while some of the citizens of North Carolina are moving off (under a mistaken idea), farmers and capitalists of other States are coming here and locating. Those who are leaving this State will come back after a while if they do not get too poor to raise money enough to bring them back.

Charlotte *Democrat*.

SALE OF NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—*Raleigh*, Nov. 14.—A lot of $108,000 eight per cent. coupon State bonds, secured by mortgage on the North Carolina Railroad, issued by authority of the last Legislature, having been advertised for sale, were bid off by an individual at 65, yesterday. Another lot of $4,000 was sold by the Treasurer at 80. Heretofore bonds of the same class and denomination sold for 95. This is regarded as a sharp financial operation.

THE RIGHT MOVEMENT.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, held in Wilmington last week, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company be, and are hereby authorized to institute such legal proceedings as they may deem necessary to test the legality of the late Charter granted to the Chatham Railroad, continuing the same to Columbia, S. C., and to prevent the building of the same.

We hope all unconstitutional and extravagant appropriations of the Legislature, like the one for the Chatham Railroad, will be resisted by every lawful means. If these appropriations are not stopped, the people will be over-burdened with taxes and the State bankrupted.

Charlotte *Democrat*.

ON DIT.—That there is talk among the majority in the Legislature of *re-organizing* the two Houses, with a view to getting rid of some of the present officials. The right to do so is based, it is stated, upon the fact that the present is the beginning of the regular session, and that the late session was of an extraordinary character. We can't see it—but it makes no difference to us how they fix it. It's a family affair, altogether.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

MURDERER SURRENDERED.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth issued, on Saturday, a warrant requiring the jailor of Norfolk to deliver, to an official of the State of North Carolina, Wm. O'Neill, who is charged with the commission of a horrible murder on shipboard in Chowan county.

We think it is about time that this was done. The trial of this fiend will take place in Edenton, N. C., the latter part of this week.—Norfolk *Journal*.

GOLDSBORO' MESSENGER.—Messrs. Hearne & Galloway have retired from the editorial management of the Goldsboro' *Messenger*. It will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Bonitz, formerly of the Rough Notes.

Messrs. Hearne and Galloway will soon begin the publication of a paper in Goldsboro'.

Goldsboro' Immigration Meeting.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1868.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. W. T. Dortch, on whose motion Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover county, was requested to act as Chairman of the meeting, and the Messrs. A. T. Mial, of Wake, and A. T. Granger, of Wayne, as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few but very brief remarks, stating that the meeting was not called to injure the industrious colored laborer, but to save our lands from ruin and desolation, and our State from destruction, whereupon the names of the delegates present were called for.

The counties represented were as follows:

Wayne—By Hon W T Dortch, Maj J C Slocumb, Dr Dan'l E Smith, Col L W Humphrey, Dr W H H Cobb, John Isler, W F Atkinson, T A Granger, Dr W H Moore, W G Hollowell, Capt R T Fulghum, Dr E H Goelett, Julius A Bonit, Col M K Crawford, N B Stevens, Col John P Cobb, Col J T Kennedy and Col A F Moses.

Wake—By A T Mial, E E Gill, P H Mangum, N Price, Q Busbee and Dr R B Haywood.

Johnston—By N L Whitley, T H Atkinson, A G Lee, L R Waddell, J W B Watson, A M Noble and J McClair.

Wilson—By Wm Barnes, W C Ellis and James G Woodard.

Lenoir—By Council Wooten, Shade Wooten and Levi Dawson.

New Hanover—By Dr S S Satchwell, Col Powers and Dr Robinson.

Pitt—By L J Barrett and R A Bynum.

Sampson—By Dr F Murphy.

Duplin—By B J Millard.

Craven—By James S Lane.

Onslow—By C Stephens.

On motion of Col. Powers, of New Hanover, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee consisting of one from each county represented, to confer with the Messrs. Atkinson and Trueb, as to what steps are necessary to be taken to secure reliable laborers and Immigrants from Europe.

The Chair appointed Messrs. P. H. Mangum, of Wake, J. W. B. Watson, of Johnston, Wm. Ellis, of Wilson, Jas. S. Lane, of Craven, W. T. Dortch, of Wayne, P. Murphy, of Sampson, Council Wooten, of Lenoir, R. A. Bynum, of Pitt, Dr. Robinson, of New Hanover, C. Stephens, of Onslow and B. J. Millard, of Duplin.

After a short consultation the committee returned and reported that they had had such conference with Messrs. Atkinson and Trueb, and that the Committee recommend those gentlemen as agents to go to Europe, and that it will be necessary to furnish to them the amount of *fifteen dollars in gold*, or its equivalent, for each laborer desired, to defray expenses, which amount should be paid to Messrs. Atkinson and Trueb before they leave this country on their missions; and they further recommend that the sum so advanced shall be deducted from the wages of the laborer imported, after he shall have gone to work. And the committee further recommends that such male laborers shall receive from $8 to $10 per month and board, and boys and women from $4 to $6 per month.

The committee further recommend that this meeting, when it adjourns, shall adjourn to meet again on the 28th of November next, at Goldsboro', N. C.

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. W. T. Dortch, Jas. S. Woodard, Julius A. Bonits, Q. Busbee, Dr. Robinson, and others in behalf of the noble enterprise.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. W. T. Dortch, James S. Woodard and Q. Busbee to prepare an address; stating inducements and advantages North Carolina offers to Immigrants, &c., which address is to be translated into the German language and circulated to some extent in Germany and Switzerland.

On motion, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to prepare Constitutional By-Laws and Rules for an Immigration Society, and to gather other information touching the subject of immigration and to report the same at the next meeting on the 28th inst.

The chair appointed Messrs. Thomas H. Atkinson, of Wayne, Dr. Robinson and J. McMillan, of New Hanover, to constitute the committee.

On motion, the Chairman was instructed to request the several Railroads in the State to pass all Delegates to the Immigration Convention on the 28th inst., to and from Goldsboro' at half fare.

Mr. Dortch offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the people of this section of North Carolina are greatly indebted to the Messrs. Atkinson's for their successful efforts in introducing foreign laborers.

Resolved, That this meeting are pleased at the offer of Messrs. Atkinson and Trueb, to go to Europe for more laborers, and indorse them as reliable and trustworthy gentlemen.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Hon. W. T. Dortch, for his calling this meeting, and also to the Chairman and Secretaries of the meeting for their valuable services.

On motion, the Goldsboro' Daily Messenger and Weekly News and all other State papers friendly to the cause are requested to publish these proceedings.

S. S. SATCHWELL, Chairman.

A. T. MIAL, T. A. GRANGER, } Secretaries.

Chillicothe, Ohio, boasts of two families with forty-seven children.

Gen. McClellan, it is said, intends to reside permanently in Hoboken, N. J.

A Swiss chemist makes brandy from reindeer moss.

Five girls, all under fifteen, are under arrest in St. Louis for burglary.

Weston now intends to walk 5,000 miles in 100 days, for $20,000.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Steam Plow in Egypt.

Our ideas of Egyptian agriculture are scarcely more lucid than "Egyptian darkness," and those whose imaginations have turned in that direction, probably see in their mind's eye little else than the well-regulated eccalabeous, in which thousands of eggs and a man to turn them are bottled up for three weeks, at a temperature of 90 degrees, and gangs of dusky-hued and half naked wretches passing water from one to the other from the muddy Nile to the sugar fields on the plains above.

Ten years ago this picture would have been more or less true, but the war of the rebellion in this country bravely changed affairs there as it did elsewhere.

The high price of cotton, consequent upon the cutting off of the American supply, caused attention to be given to the inundated lands on the banks of the Nile, and cotton culture was rapidly introduced there. At first everything worked well, but the introduction of an additional supply of oxen from Europe was accompanied by the introduction of *rinderpest*, which carried off not only the foreign importations, but the home supply as well.

Mr. George Ville, who superintends the Emperor's experimental farm at Vincennes, and who has propounded new theories of fertilization which have excited more wonder than confidence among scientific agriculturists, thus describes the result:

"At first confined to a few provinces, the pest gains ground and spreads like a vast conflagration. Oxen and buffalo die by hundreds, by thousands. The evil progresses constantly in extent and in intensity. The remains of the animals obstruct the canals and form floating islands in the Nile. And the price of cotton steadily advances.

"They console themselves for the loss of the animals—the gold of the cotton will pay for all! But the ploughing, the watering of the fields, the ginning of the cot on—without teams—how can it be done?—In a few weeks the disorder became extreme. And then, that which neither good advice nor good example could have done interest did.

"The land in Egypt is a limitless plain, as uniform as the surface of a lake. It is a country predestined for the steam plough. Without delay England offers her machines; she sends them by the cargo and on credit.

"They try, they hesitate, they feel their way; but the soil yields itself marvellously to the application of these implements.—They become bolder; they familiarize themselves with the new machinery; they supplement it by the use of steam fire engines; and so well that last year I saw, in the valley of the Nile, machine shops fitted up as in Europe for the repairing and keeping in order of the most formidable apparatus that agriculture has ever employed. I saw ploughing done by steam engines of fifteen horse power, accomplishing an average of a hectare (two and-a-half acres) an hour.

"The men who work by day are at evening relieved by night-gangs, and the plough continues its work by the light of lamps with reflectors.

"The plough is followed by rakes which form three ridges, eighty centimetres (about two feet) wide, on the top of which cotton is planted. Other machines are at work close by, converting the cotton-wood into faggots. Others dig canals; and all this machinery is kept in motion by steam, which is produced by coal brought from Newcastle and Marseilles.

"The machines were coarsely made and were sold at an excessive price. But all of that was detail; the land was brought into cultivation and the cotton repaid everything with usury.

"The Fellah made great eyes, struck with wonder and uneasy, he asked himself, not without apprehension, where all this was to end. But the profit was there real enough, represented by shining pieces of gold; so, little by little, the light has entered his soul. His hesitation has ceased; he commences to use steam fire engines in his villages, and associations are being formed for the purchase of steam ploughs."

This description refers to 1865. This year the crop of cotton in Egypt is so large as to seriously affect the market.

At the last show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Messrs. Fowler & Sons, of Leeds, were awarded the prize cup which had been offered by the Viceroy of Egypt for a ten-horse power steam plough, especially adapted for countries where repairs of machinery are not easily made—costing, all complete, about £700.

It is a startling thought, that under the shadow of the Pyramids, which carry us back to the earliest barbarous civilization, two hundred sets of steam-ploughing apparatus are now in use in a country that is no better adapted for the improvement than our western prairies, and among a people who are ignorant of the first principles of modern mechanics, an almost universal familiarity with which constitutes our chief claim to material supremacy.

A month ago there was an account published of the capture by brigands of a young English farmer, while he was working a steam-ploughing apparatus on his father's estate near Smyrna. He was rescued by the aid of the Ephesus Railroad and Telegraph Co. Does the Star of Empire always "westward wend its way?"

From the Washington Union.

Carpet-baggery Illustrated.

There is trouble in the Radical camp in Florida. There are not enough offices in the State for all the patriotic gentlemen who have gone there to make fortunes out of a people with whom they have no sympathy. They have got to quarreling over the few bones that afford fat picking, and a bitter feud has sprung up, resulting in the preferment of articles of impeachment against the Governor. Impeachment is the mode by which Radicals get hold of offices upon which they have set a covetous eye. Gov. Reed is charged with "falsehood and lying while transacting business with members of the Legislature;" with "filling commissions to officers in blank, and other irresponsible persons have issued them;" with declaring the seats of members vacant when they had not resigned; and with embezzlement, corruption and bribery, "he having bartered and sold prominent offices in the State to sundry persons for money to him in hand paid." These are grave charges, and it must be remembered that it is one Radical accusing another. In Florida it is charged to be a high crime and misdemeanor for the Governor to fill commissions to officers in blank, and hand them to irresponsible parties to fill the blank and issue the same to persons of their own choice. This very thing has been done in Tennessee under the Brownlow administration, and it scarcely elicited a passing remark; certainly it has never been condemned by any Radical so far as we know. Such of the Florida carpet-baggers as have not been guilty of this conduct profess to look upon it with horror, but it takes a scalawag in Tennessee to do it with impunity. This controversy in Florida will have a tendency to open the eyes of the people as to the manner in which carpet-baggers are running the State governments in the South, and the purpose at which they aim. They regard the governments as legitimate subjects for spoliation, and are making the most of them possible. The Washington correspondent of Cincinnati Gazette, writing on the 8th inst., says of this rebellion in the Radical camp:

"The trouble in Florida is, to a considerable extent, personal. Gov. Reed and Lieut. Gov. Gleason were both from Wisconsin. The Governor is an old journalist, always a Republican, and is a man of considerable culture. The Lieutenant Governor, who was a lumberman and a Democratic politician at the breaking out of the war, is a man of some force, but entirely without culture. The Governor represents the moderate element and views of the Republican party, while the Lieutenant Governor is an extremist of the extremists.—The new Constitution gives the Governor a great deal of patronage, and the immediate cause of the present quarrel is the fact that he has not made appointments satisfactory to the Lieutenant Governor and his friends. The Mr. Jenkins who brought forward articles of impeachment is one of the Gleason faction. The Legislature came together last Tuesday for the sole and single purpose of casting the electoral vote of the State, and whether the articles are or are not well founded, it is clear that this was not the proper time for preferring them."

It is a notable fact that whenever a Democrat turns Radical he is the meanest sort of a Radical. He thinks a deserter is regarded with suspicion, and goes to greater extremes than honest, conscientious Radicals would dare go. This Florida controversy may do good in opening the eyes of Southern men who have acted with the Radicals to the true character of the men who lead and control that party.

A Treacherous Memory.

We published yesterday an article from the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette giving an account of a centenarian who cast his vote for Grant, and said he had voted for Washington, in New York, in 1788. Now, this was a little too much of a brag, even by a forgetful old man.

New York did not vote at all at the first Presidential election, and she was the only State that did not. (See Appleton's Cyclopedia, title Washington.) Our State was opposed to the Constitution. Only one of our delegates to the Convention which formed it signed it. The others withdrew from the Convention, and some of them, on their return home, published an address against it to the people. It was with much difficulty, and only after the requisite number of States had ratified it, that New York consented. The Constitution was adopted by the Convention on the 17th of September, 1787, and New York did not ratify it until the 26th of July, 1788.

The first election for President was not held in 1788, but in 1789, and the opposition of New York was so strong that she took no part in that election. Moreover, the Presidential electors in New York were never chosen by the people until 1828; before that they were always appointed by the Legislature.—New York *Post*.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, according to adjournment—the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Caldwell, in the chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names, viz:

Messrs. Barnes, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Davis, Eaves, Forkner, Galloway, colored, Lindsey, Long, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, Respass, Robbins, Shoffner, Smith, Welker, Wynne and Winstead—20.

There being no quorum present, the President announced the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 12 o'clock.

[Messrs. Avery, Graham, Oates, and Scott, Senators elect, have arrived in the city, and will qualify, when the Senate is organized.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1868.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, according to adjournment—Mr. Speaker Holden in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pepper, Chaplain of the 40th United States Troops, (colored.)

The Speaker congratulated the members upon their safe return, and trusted the proceedings of the session would be harmonious and productive of great good. Popular excitement had abated, and it would be their highest duty to see to the development of all the interests of the State. In such enterprises, he (the Speaker) would assure them of his hearty co-operation. He thanked them for their former support and encouragement, and, in conclusion, pledged himself to adhere to the strict line of justice and to walk in the path of duty.

The Clerk called the roll and the following responded to their names, viz:

Messrs. Speaker, Argo, Allison, Ashworth, Armstrong, Boddie, Blair, Barnes, Cary, (colored), Cawthorn, (colored), Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gahagan, Gunter, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Hodnett, Hutchings, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, (colored), Hoffman, Hodgin, Hayes, (colored). Hinnant, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Leary, (colored), Laflin, Mayo, (colored) Moore, Morrill, Morris, (colored), Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Pou, Price, (colored), Proctor, Ragland, Robinson, Reynolds, Simonds, Sweat, (colored), Sykes, (colored,) Sinclair, Siegrist, Stanton, Vest, Wilson.

Mr. Argo moved that the newly elected members present be allowed to come forward and be qualified.

Mr. Laflin raised the point of order that as no quorum was present no business of any kind could be transacted.

The Chair said that in organizing at first the House had to qualify members in order to commence the transaction of business, and he did not see why they could not now qualify members, elected to fill vacancies, who were now present, in order to secure a quorum, as no question was raised as to their qualifications or objection made to their credentials.

Mr. Argo's motion was then adopted, and G. Z. French, of New Hanover, W. H. Malone, of Caldwell, W. P. Welsh, of Haywood, and J. C. McMillan, of Duplin, were then sworn in according to law.

The Speaker then suggested that a message be sent to the Senate, informing them of the organization of the House.

W. T. Hayes, (colored), informed the Chair that the Senate was not in session; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 12 o'clock.

A Letter from General Butler on Southern Affairs.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 13.—The Courier and Journal will publish to-morrow a private letter from General Butler, in which he says:

That we are politically opposed, I think, must arise from the different light in which we see the same thing. The South has no firmer friend than I am and ever have been. It is a part of my country; and although I may misjudge in the best way to preserve the South from the consequences of what I must regard as a great crime, and still worse, a blunder, yet I would not do anything if I could be convinced that it would tend to the prosperity, quiet, and regeneration of the South, as a part of my country.

I bear no hatred toward the South or Southern men, as such, if I know my own heart; but I am opposed only to those who still war upon the best interests of the country, as I understand them; and that opposition, from the very necessities of my nature, will be a stern and unyielding one. I hope to see you and assure you in person that I can be as ardent a friend in peace as I was a determined and unrelenting foe in war.

The Courier and Journal says of this:

As a partisan we have untiringly fired the heaviest guns in our battery at General Butler. When he soars so high, and demonstrates his will is equal to his capacity for good, our guns shall all be spiked, or turned upon those who may assail his acts in our behalf.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—We are authorized to state that in consequence of the occurrence of the National Thanksgiving on Thursday, the 26th instant, the adjourned meeting of the District Agricultural Convention, appointed for that day, will be postponed until the day following, Friday the 27th. A meeting of the County Agricultural Society, as appears from the proper notice of the President in another column, will be held in this city on the day following the Convention.

We do most earnestly hope and trust that there will be a full attendance of the agriculturists of the District at this meeting. The cause of agriculture is one that most seriously engages our attention at this time, and we cannot spend our time more profitably than in forwarding its ends. The Convention, if largely attended, we are sure will do much good, an abundant evidence of which will soon be seen in our crops and the proper application of science to the cultivation of our really valuable lands. We all know that they are susceptible of very great improvement, and can be made vastly more prolific. Let agriculture become thoroughly and generally understood as a science and the result will not be doubtful. A free interchange of opinions and ideas is much desired, and this we can have if our farmers will only meet for consultation.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina was convened in the Presbyterian Church in this city last evening. Owing to the late arrival of the train bringing many members of the Synod, the services did not begin until a late hour.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. A. Currie, Moderator, at the close of which the Synod was called to order.

Rev. Jacob Doll, Stated Clerk, proceeded to call the roll. But a comparatively small number of Churches were found to be represented.

The Synod then proceeded with an election for Moderator. A vote was taken, resulting in the choice of Rev. D. D. McBride for this position.

Revs. J. Rumple and L. C. Bass were elected temporary Clerks.

The hour being late, a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-day prevailed, and the Synod was dismissed with prayer.

Daily Journal, 19*th*.

A POTATO SNAKE.—Mr. W. J. Stanly has sent us a real natural curiosity, which is no less than a potato in the shape of a coiled snake, found growing upon the plantation of Mr. David A. Smith, in Columbus county, about one mile from Whiteville. It was taken out of the earth in the same shape as we see it while penning this article. The coil is most natural and perfect—a curl resembling somewhat the rattles of a rattle-snake is also attached to the end. The State is challenged to beat this potato curiosity.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18—P. M.

The Trustees of the Antietam Cemetery have suspended the consideration of the burial of the Confederate dead until the annual meeting here on the 9th of December.

General Stoneman reports that he has substantially followed Secretary Schofield's policy with modifications rendered necessary by circumstances.

The solution of the Methodist Episcopal controversy must be left for judicial decision or legislative enactment. The controversy involves delicate, legal and ecclesiastical questions.

Arrangements have been made with most of the Railroad Companies advantageous to the roads and States. Payments to the State to be one-third in currency and two-thirds in State bonds. He compliments the management of the freedmen's bureau, and concludes as follows:

"To the respect of the people, both white and black, to the laws, and their innate love of justice, is due the quiet and the good order that reigns in the good old Commonwealth of Virginia."

The State Department has no official advices of the outrages upon the American legation in Paraguay.

Gen. Grant was present at Attorney General Evarts' dinner last night. Responding to a toast, the President elect, Gen. Grant, confined himself to a few words of thanks.

S. M. Clark has resigned the Superintendency of the Treasury Printing Department.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Noon.

Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange 109½. Gold 131¾. Five-twenties of '62 110½.—North Carolina Sixes 66; new 64¾; Virginia Sixes, ex-coupon, 68½; new the same.

Flour more active, but unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady. Pork nominal at $29 50. Lard quiet. Cotton firm—uplands 24¼ cents.—Spirits Turpentine drooping at 47 to 47½ cents.—Rosin quiet—strained common $2 50. Freights quiet.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE President and Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, for the renewal of certificate for thirty shares of capital stock of said Company, which has been lost or mislaid.

T. J. ARMSTRONG.

nov 20 41—w3t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to investigate the accounts of the present officers of New Hanover County. Also, to know if public officers are authorized to shave or offer to shave claims against the county, and to enquire as to the solvency of the bond of said officers, and for other purposes.

THE PUBLIC.

oct 28 26-1taiw—32-4t

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY IN ME vested, I will sell at Public Auction, in the city of Wilminton, at Exchange Corner, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., the following described Land, lying, situate and being in the County of Duplin, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of William F. Pearsall, J. R. Hurst, J. F. Hodges and others, containing **640 ACRES**, more or less, with the improvements thereunto, belonging or appertaining. This Tract of Land was devised to Lemuel W. Hodges, by his father, Hollowell Hodges, deceased, and is considered one of the most valuable Plantations in this part of the State.

Sale positive.
Title good.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22d, 1868.

S. D. WALLACE.

nov 3 31-eodts,d&w

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	38	@	40
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	8 00	@	10 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00	@	15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 00	@	2 50
New	2 50	@	3 50
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	21	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	37	@	40
Laguayra	26	@	28
Rio	21	@	24
St. Domingo	25	@	28
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	20	@	21½
Strict Mid'g	00	@	22
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	23	@	25
Dundee	36	@	28
Rope, ₱ lb	7	@	10
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 40	@	1 45
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	12	@	16
Yarn, ₱ b	2 00	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65	@	75
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00	@	25 00
No. 2	20 00	@	22 00
No. 3	14 00	@	16 00
Mullets	7 00	@	8 00
Herring,			
East	0 00	@	0 00
N.C.roe	0 00	@	0 00
do cut,	8 50	@	9 00
do gross	0 00	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9	@	10
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	10 50	@	16 00
Superfine	7 00	@	8 00
Fine	6 00	@	6 50
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50	@	12 00
Superfine	11 00	@	11 50
GLUE, ₱ lb	20	@	24
GUNNY BAGS	30	@	32
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	90 00	@	95 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 28	@	1 30
Oats	75	@	90
Peas, Cow	1 00	@	1 05
Rice, rough	1 25	@	1 50
Carolina	10	@	10½
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9	@	9½
Dry	12½	@	15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 15	@	1 20
Northern	70	@	80
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ₱ ton.	140 00	@	145 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,	1 75	@	2 25
Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
LUMBER, (River,			
Fir Bds.	15 00	@	17 00
Wide do	12 00	@	14 00
Scantling	10 00	@	12 00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	0 00	@	1 75
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds.	45	@	47½
do bbls.	50	@	52½
Sugar house	0	@	37½
do bbls.	00	@	40
Syrup, bbls.	60	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 0	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	0 00	@	2 00
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	2 35
Tar, in ordr	2 50	@	2 60
Pitch, City	3 00	@	3 25
Rosin, pale	4 50	@	6 25
do No. 1	3 00	@	4 00
do No. 2	1 90	@	2 00
do No. 3	1 70	@	1 75
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	00	@	43
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 75	@	6 00
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 40	@	1 50
Machinery	1 75	@	2 00
Kerosene	38	@	40
PEA NUTS,	2 00	@	2 20
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 75	@	80
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	22	@	24
Middlings	20	@	21
Shoulders	16	@	16½
Hog round	21	@	22
Western Bacon.			
Hams	20	@	22
Middlings	18	@	18½
Shoulders	15	@	15½
Lard, N. C.	20	@	23
do North'rn	16½	@	23
Butter, N. C.	30	@	35
do North'rn	45	@	50
Cheese	15	@	20
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	30 00	@	31 00
Thin "	29 00	@	00 00
Prime,	28 00	@	00 00
Rump	60 00	@	00 00
SALT,			
Alum, bush.	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, sack, ground.			
cargo	0 00	@	2 00
from store	2 20	@	2 25
American	1 70	@	1 75
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	13½	@	14
Porto Rico	14½	@	15
C	15½	@	16
B	00	@	16½
A	00	@	17
Crushed	00	@	17½
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern,	7	@	11
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family,	10½	@	11
Family	10	@	10
Chemical,	9½	@	10
Pale	7½	@	8
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	6 00
Common	3 00	@	3 50
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00	@	39 00
R. O. hhd	00 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	12 00	@	13 00
Mill, prime	10 00	@	11 00
Mill Fair	8 00	@	9 00
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, lb	10	@	11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY.
November 19, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—Has been in fair enquiry throughout the week just ended, and the market has ruled firm at an advance of fully 25 cents—closing at $3 for soft, and $2 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. The quantity coming to market is unusually small, and insufficient for distilling purposes, and the sales comprise only 434 bbls., at the following figures:

	bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	91

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

Policy Men.

The thousand and one men of policy, or *policy men*—not a few of them are here!—are already besieging the President elect with showers of letters, paper balls and what not, to ingratiate themselves and be the early worms in the quest of fat offices. Those sinecures have met with a blunt negative. Their letters, &c., are ordered to be destroyed as soon as received. Who does like the policy men? Whom does the policy man like? Does he like party? Is he a Republican, a Democrat, or a Radical? No. He is *self*. He is *office*. He is purely, positive, absolute *money*. He cares for the party that wins, and for no other. A Democrat with the Democrats. A Radical with the Radicals. An extreme Conservative with the Conservatives. Everything to suit the place, to suit the time, and to suit the occasion. He is not patriotic. He is not morally honest. So long as he is kept in office *his* country is a glorious land! When he is out of office, or is sent to the rear to give way to a better man, his country is a very bad country, a very neglectful one. A policy man, such as here described, deserves the respect of no man. He is deceitful, and is consequently very unreliable. He deserves the confidence of no party. These men may bask in present smiles, but they may depend on one thing, that they are known to the present party of victory, and they will be heartily and properly despised.

Johnson and Grant.

When ANDREW JOHNSON was inaugurated, messages of congratulation flew to him swiftly over the wires from all parts of the country. Even the X. P. G. of this State was very flattering, and all that. But JOHNSON knew the man, and the X. P. G. knew JOHNSON. So long as the man "who writes himself Governor" could do so, his adulation was fulsome *ad nauseam*.

When the tide of affairs so turned, the P. G. was given an X, and placed on the shelf, the tide of his wrath found no limitation in abusing, with the rest of the "curs snapping at *his* heels," the President. Now he congratulates GRANT. GRANT knows this man. And we fancy, if such congratulation ever reached his ears, a smile to run round his firmly closed lips. JOHNSON was sent a coach and four from some *friends* in New York. Presents were flowing into his office from all quarters. Even the smoking cap and the slippers were not forgotten. Did he accept the tempting offers? See his letter. GRANT is now being made the mark of similar demonstrations. But GRANT will be caught in no such trap. He speaks little. He thinks much. He must have an utter contempt for such men, and such measures. His iron will is not going to bend one iota. Those who know him personally, familiarly, will corroborate this statement. It needs no comment from us. We shall see.

Keep Together the Forces.

The late defeat of the Democrats and Conservatives of our State ought to impress on them the necessity of keeping their forces together, ready to strike the final blow which will be one of triumph. Our defeat, it is true, has been not a route. We have come out with our ranks unbroken, and our colors flying. But let us keep them unbroken. Let us gain accessions and lose not one. Let us still work and keep up the honest work until the day of rest arrives. This is the *animus* which should guide us now, though we walk quietly on the ways of our business. It is an easy matter to see with what good will this system be fraught. When the first gun of our State party will be fired, all companies can wheel into line, strengthened with a sound organization, and rendered more defiant than ever. The hurry of forming clubs, of scattering information, of sending out words of cheer will be unknown. Every wheel will be ready. Every coach will be full. And the glorious anthem will resound from the mountains to the sea, from Currituck to the extreme corner of the State. This is no idle dream. It is as it should be, an indisputable fact. Let all hearts respond. Let all tongues speak. Let everybody feel this necessity, and in the end all will be well.

"Cannot Afford to Lie on our Oars."

Such is the verdict of a Radical sheet in reference to its party in this State. Had the full Conservative vote been polled we would have taken their oars from them, and then capsized them into the gulf of everlasting infamy. The "rebels," say those pious and brave people, have polled their full strength, and hereafter they will be kept where they are, outside of every office in the land. It does well for those people to talk thus, and keep up the curriculum of their own baseness. Democrats who come here from the North and settle are of course classified. Men who followed the flag of Grant, and not the flag of Lee, are rebels to them, and ever will be. They would prefer the most ignominious living, and then think it far more honorable than to be found dipping their bread in the same dish with them. If our people had not to have felt so indifferent during the last days of the political campaign the issue would have been in this State far otherwise. But let them bear this in mind that they must come out of the byways and hedges when the grand day comes, when the State is to reassume those rights and privileges of which it has been basely plundered. Polled our whole strength! Every candid-thinking man, friend and foe, will see the subterfuge, and say, not so. Would that our people had to have polled their strength, and then their enemies would not have had a victory, but an overwhelming defeat. But it was not yet time. The current of present events will run on to the brimful. They will run over with their own fermenting putrescence, and when that comes, and we see it coming, the scavinger will be at hand to dump the whole dirty lump into the ditch. North Carolina will be mistress of her own private and public concerns, and not New York, not Massachusetts, not New Hampshire, nor any other State in the Union. The people will see this. The beginning is in the eve, and the ending is not far.

Why is It?

South Carolina, with her enormous black body politic, has elected a Democratic Mayor in Columbia, has a dispute about the election of another in Charleston, and throughout its borders the immense majority which voted for its Constitution has been cut down to easy numbers. This gives our sister State great hope of winning the next time, and forever afterwards of keeping on the inside track. We wish her every prayer for her future welfare and all success.

Alabama has given the State to SEYMOUR and BLAIR with a very great majority, showing that she has carried to the polls a handsome number of the freedmen. Her safety is secured. She will be mistress of her own fortune. Bless her for aye!

Louisiana! What shall we say of her? Verily, language must be for once silent. Look at her anti-Radical majority? Look at her freedmen population? What do you say? How did she work? What plan did she adopt and follow? Did she conciliate the freedmen any more than we conciliated them? We think not. She offered them nothing. Did she hold out anything to them? Think. Did she hold a rod over their heads? Think. Did she say to her foreign masters, you may live here, but you will not hold the offices which our fathers made for us? Think. Did she use them kindly when they were endeavoring to pour poison into the current of her circulation? Think. Did she receive them by the hand while they held a whip of scorpions in the other and lacerated her shoulders? Think. Did she meet them like a brave Spartan State, and tell them, you come here with deceit on your lips, and treachery in your hearts, and murder in your hands? Think. Did she feast them at her board? Think. Did any number of her sons, though we despised them heartily as "croakers" during the war, become so dastard as to bow the knee and accept the touch of the rod of the Knightship of dishonor? Think. See the result! Is there sorrow or the shadow of gloom on her soil? She is all cheerfulness. Her commerce is more brisk. Everything is more healthy. She went for the Democratic candidate with a very great majority. See her negro population.—What have we done? Have we gained even a corporal's body guard from these freedmen? There is some wheel out of order. Something must be done to find out what it is. It must be explained.—Why cannot the very good people of North Carolina act in this matter and find out the cause. Sift the thing. Find out the true condition, and then act promptly, vigorously, and all the obscurity of opinion will pass away, and make room for the healthier light of reason.

Thanksgiving Day.

The man "who writes himself Governor" is to have a thanksgiving on Thursday, 26th inst. A day of this kind has been always set apart in November in every year, come weal, come woe; come joy, come sorrow. From the number of the States that select a day for particular rejoicing this feast, or holiday, wears the appearance of a national day. The President has appointed it, and this lends color to the assertion. Is it a national day? Is it a day wherein every section of this land, North and South, can sit down at the festive board, and forget all past trials, all past evils, all past catastrophes, all past grievances, and all those innumerable ills that have been hailed upon us so much without mercy? Unless this can be done, it is no national day. You may call it what you please. The people may close their places of business. They may put on their best garments, and wear the smile. But the heart will not be there. Wherever your treasure is there is your heart also. The people have no treasure to find in this day, but the treasure of things which are chilling to the nerves, and fever to the blood. They will rejoice. At what? Yes, they will sit in sackcloth and ashes all the day long. They will weep for the days that are gone, and think of the oppressor.—They will pray for that peace which the authorities can never give, and never knew how to give—the peace which the world can never give. They will try to forget the gloom that surrounds them. They will try to peer through, and seek sunshine beyond. They will comfort themselves with the thought that better days may come.

Will they act on this day with rejoicements? The streets will no doubt be filled with *that man's* beautiful lacqueys.—They will rend the air with shouts of victory over the people. The people will rejoice! O yes. They will do more than that.—They will dance with timbrel and instruments of many strings! They will laugh, and be very merry!

Carthago delenda est.

That sheet which above every other in all that is shameless and corrupting and impious—that sheet which has never done or said a thing that has not been done and said against the hunted-down people of this State, against women and children, against all that is pure and ennobling—that sheet that has tried to arm one class—a race against another; that endeavored to ignore the law of Congress, and wrest from the Secretary of War the power of equipment, comes out still with the monstrous cry *væ victis! væ victis!*

Carthago delenda est!—Carthage, or the South must and shall be destroyed. Such is the kindly feelings of the *woman insulter*, and the feelings of the man who is its rightful head—the man who wore the first stain of war in this State, for he was the first to inaugurate Secession. But he has a Herculean task to do to destroy this land or the Democracy. Has intelligence, literature, the arts and the sciences, been ever swept from the face of a country? The descent of the Northern barbarians on the fertile plains of the Western Roman Empire obscured for awhile these elements of Society. But they arose again in the splendor of a solar spectrum. Read!

Carthago delenda est. The rebel Democracy of the South must be destroyed. It must be cut off root and branch. It must no longer pollute the soil and contaminate the atmosphere with treason. Its altars must be defiled. Its god must fall like Dagon of old before the ark of Republican liberty. Its golden calf must be ground to powder and thrown upon the waters and they must be made to drink the dregs of the bitter draught. Human justice demands it. The retributive justice of God demands it. The Republicans of North Carolina have the power to execute this justice. Will they have the courage to do their duty? *The next session of the Legislature will answer the question.*—*Standard.*

Now, you Democracy, prepare to receive the vial of Republican wrath. Now Intelligence; now Literature; now Science; now Art; now Freedom, prepare to receive your martyrdom. Now dirt; now dregs; now scum; now brutality; now ignorance; now vice, prepare to go into glory, the halo of everlasting degradation. Retributive justice is at hand. The name is written. The condemnation is sealed. Beware! Beware! Look out for the next session. Verily, we are too tame. Look at Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, you Democrats, and imitate their example.

METEORIC DISPLAY.—For some little time past a brilliant meteoric display has been talked of and predicted in astronomical circles. The time set apart for this little exhibition of heavenly fireworks was from the night of the 12th to that of the 15th instant inclusive. On Thursday night, the 12th, the heavenly bodies were observed to shine with peculiar brilliancy, emitting a bright, flashing, twinkling light, causing an unusual illumination of the heavens. Those who were up and observant about midnight saw quite a number of meteors shooting in rapid succession across the sky. But not until Friday night, the 13th, was the grand display to be observed. From 1 to 2 o'clock, A. M., the whole face of the heavens was lit up by the almost continuous flight of meteors. There was scarcely a moment's interruption in this display for the full period of half an hour. The scene was one transcendently beautiful and beggars all description. In every direction large, luminous meteors shot across the sky, leaving in their flight a perfect train of fire, which in many instances continued to mark their path long after the exploded meteor had disappeared.—The light thrown upon surrounding objects was dazzling, and which we can liken to nothing but the effect of an immense rocket traversing the air near the earth. The train of fire left in the path of the meteors sometimes took peculiar shapes. One of these was first observed to be as straight as the path of the meteor itself. It soon, however, became transformed into a serpentine shape, and from this was subjected to another transformation, doubling up as it were, and so mingling the brilliant particles as to have the appearance of a constellation of numerous small planets.—We have never seen anything more beautiful or a scene more interesting to witness.

The Troubles in Cuba—Sensation Stories.

The accounts from Cuba in relation to the insurrection or revolt on that Island seem to be as confused and exaggerated as the sensation reports published in the New York papers in regard to the "filibustering" expeditions alleged to be fitting out in that port to invade Cuba.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing on 5th instant, says:

"No news has been received from the insurgents for several days past. Great damage has been done to property at various points near Tunas and Bayoma. But the insurrection is confined to one district.—There have been no disturbances in other parts of the Island. Business is almost entirely suspended in Havana, but there is no fear of the final result. Gen. Dulce is expected to arrive by December 1st, and 7,000 troops also. Volunteer companies are forming in all parts of the Island.—There are a considerable number on duty in Havana. The business men and property holders in the city have put themselves and their property at the service of the Captain General."

The New York papers seem to be divided in opinion in regard to the dimensions of the filibustering project alleged to be on foot in that city to annex the Island of Cuba to the United States. The Times and one or two other papers ridicule the whole story, while those of a sensational character affect to believe there is something in it.

The New York Post of Wednesday says: "Several sensational reports have been puplished within the past two days in relation to an expedition against Cuba, founded upon the statements made by a former officer of the Eighty-fourth N. Y. Volunteers. From the assertions made by this man it is evident that he is either a wild enthusiast or monomaniac, as will be seen by the following programme laid down by himself.

"He says that the scheme in which he is now engaged has been "the dream of his life,' and for the past two years he has been busily engaged in maturing the plans. An army, he alleges, will sail for Cuba within the next thirty days, and ten thousand men are already enrolled. Three blockade-runners and arms and ammunition, he says, have been purchased for the expedition.

"The sanguine leader says he has conferred with the officers of the government at Washington, and that he will not be interfered with so long as his enterprise promises to be a success. He says the movement is not of a filibustering nature, but that he simply 'intends to take and hold the Island and set up a republican government.' This done, recognition will be demanded, after which the Island will be annexed as the thirty-eighth State of the Union. The leader also says that he has called upon many of the merchants and bankers of this city, who have promised to furnish the necessary funds. He also says that there is now a fund of two millions and a half dollars in the hands of responsible men in St. Thomas. When asked how he expected to avoid Marshal Murray, he said that Colonel Kerrigan had twice taken insurrectionary vessels from this port without molestation.

"The affair has been given so much notoriety that a number of adventurers were present this morning who were willing to take part in any enterprise that would give them employment.

The Election in Oregon.

Senator Corbett has advices from Oregon which indicate that the State will be close. Returns from most of the eastern counties, distant about five days from the telegraph stations, ought now to be heard from; but the probabilities are they have gone democratic, as they have been recently filled up by men from the rebel States, and are so scattered that they probably did not hear from the October elections in the east before they voted.—Wash Cor. N. Y. *Sun*.

Governor Crawford, of Kansas will command in person the regiment now raised for service against the Indians.

For the Journal.

THE POOR! OUR POOR!

MONONIA.

For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set *him* in safety *from him that* puffeth at him *David. Psalm* XII, 5.

Kindness is the watchful angel that God has sent from Heaven to walk on earth among men. It is not shadow but substance. It is that unutterable love which is deep in the hearts of the good, and which pours out a healing balm, a holy joy, upon the houseless, the fatherless, and the friendless—the poverty-stricken of the community. She uses the gentlest words; is most graciously liberal and generous in strewing about her the beneficence of her sister, Charity. She is the first-born of Christianity, and dispenses her blessings as softly as falls the dew on the mountain of Hermon. She is an evergreen. She instructs. She clothes. She feeds. She is the brightest and purest flower in the garden of Jesus. Of Faith and Hope she is the greatest. Melancholy flies from her path. Sunshine falls in her way and makes the people to rejoice and be glad. The joyless wintry winds disappear. The pitiless storm becomes stilled. She is present—all is silent. She smiles—all is bright. She laughs—all is merry. The fleshless hand of penury receives her gift and departs with a lighter heart. Where Charity is, is found a Heaven. Where she is not, is Darkness.

It is said that the poor and the children alone know the form of hospitality. They are simple in words. They are pure as to conventionalities. They are the chosen of Christ. He suffered the little ones to come to him, and the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of God. The goodly times of old, when grandma sat at the spinning wheel; and puss played in the corner; when ma knit, and pa read aloud, and grandpa smoked his long clay pipe, and the little ones skipped about the floor or sat at the feet of their parents, are drifting, drifting away. The knock came to the door. Merrily ran the blue-eyed little daughter. Only a stranger without. Only a homeless wanderer. Only a child without food all day. Only an old woman in rags. Only grey hairs in poverty. Only a starving wretch. Only a cripple and pauper. Only a shivering, friendless being. Only a plaintive cry. Only a croaking voice. Only a feeble wail. Only a pitying demand: Bread! Bread! Bread! The cold cup of water! The flung away garment! The old pair of shoes! The small crust to keep me from starving! A shelter from the snow drift and blast! A supper, and a lodging for the night, for God's sake! The tender child sees the distress. Her little heart swells to do good. Her little eyes fill up with tears. Her little hands are clasped in deep pity. Ma! Ma! Come to the door. Ma! Ma! feed the hungry man. Pa! pa! keep him to-night. I'll give him my room! The light little face is all joy. Its sweet little dove's eyes are dim. Its thrilling low voice sinks to the ground and raises up the sorely afflicted, and lends words of comfort and cheer. O for those goodly days of yore when the cold, proud eye was never cast on the poor! O for the noble souls that never tired in imitating the Christ, the God, *in going about doing good!* The little ones are little ones still. Are they hedged in the narrow circle of modern society? Are they taught to despise the lowly, the suffering members of the Saviour? Are their little hands now never raised to do the pure act of kindness? Are their little savings now consumed in the toy-shop, and candy store? Are our modern misses too fond of the extra curl which *empty heads* so much admire? Too fond of the *extra bend* which even fops despise? Are there too many popinjays in the world?

Bread! Bread! Bread! Only a shovel of coal! Only a stick of wood! I'm shivering, hungry and weary, dying for want of bread. Bread! Bread! Bread! Wood! Wood! I live in a shanty but twelve feet by five. My aged and infirm wife is lying half dead in her rags. No bed-covering. No fire, and nothing to eat. The boards of my dwelling are rotten with damp. The chinks are many and large. The fever is fast in my bones. I'm sick and I'm weary, and wishing for death. Bread for my starving mother. Medicine and fuel for my famishing wife. Something to cover us from the wintry blast.

The other day we had occasion to visit a family on the outskirts of the city. The sight was truly pitiful, and it filled our soul with sorrow. A poor, grey-headed woman lay sick of the fever on a rotten, mouldy floor. She had hardly any bedding, and such as she had was of filthy, sour rags. Her two grown-up sons, half naked, sat at her head, one on each side. The husband, a man feeble and then shaking with the "chills," stood at her feet. No fire was on the hearth. No food was in that rotten box, for it cannot be called a house. We admired the filial piety. Their only cry was, "my poor mother!" They had been working in a factory, but sickness came and their dollar and a quarter a day were lost to them. All were shaking.

"My poor mother, you won't die! My poor mother, you won't die!" These words would have turned a heart of stone to one of tenderest pity.

"What do you generally eat?"

"A little pork, and meal mixed in water, when we can get them." Think of that you who live in luxury and joy? Think of the little pork, half rancid pork, and the little wet meal, you who sit down in the warm dining room to the sumptuous board? Think of those rags you who follow the costly gairish fashions, the superfluous lace, trimmings, and the *Grecian Bend?* Let us be kind to the honest poor. Let us be all and always like the Samaritin—

"Still to a stricken brother true,
Whatever clime hath nurtur'd him;
He stoop'd to heal the wounded Jew,
The worshipper of Gerizim."

Let us lift the hearts of the suffering with our cheerfulness. Our bright faces entering the abode of misery will be a charm that we cannot even feel. But the poor will feel, and see, and be happy. We know there are many angel women in our midst who silently tread those dark passages, and light them up with the smiles of their sunny eyes and faces. We know that there is one aged matron who is forever among those haunts of want, doing the good her Lord commanded: "Defend the poor and fatherless, do justice to the afflicted and needy."

She is an angel in the flesh. Her name is written. Her crown is ready. Her reward is eternal. Her treasure is in Heaven.

Cheerful looks! Cheerful looks! Happy hearts! Happy hearts! Happy homes! Happy homes! Do try to give all these to the poor! our poor!

For the Journal.

The Election in Onslow.

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW CO., N. C.,
OFFICE BOARD OF COUNTY COM'RS,
November 7th, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: The following is the vote of Onslow county, at the late election:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Seymour	879
Grant	417
Democratic majority	462

FOR CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT.

Thos S. Kenan	873
David Heaton	408
Democratic majority	465

FOR STATE SENATE—12TH DISTRICT.

James G. Scott	874
Wm. E. Hill	407
Democratic majority	467

Democratic gain, since election last Spring, (about) 150. Respectfully, &c,

A Hurried Trip to Wilmington.

The editor of the Wadesboro' *Argus* was in our town a few days ago, and here is what he says of his trip on that occasion:

Last Thursday afternoon we started from this place, on a hurried run to Wilmington, taking the stage hence for Rockingham, and the next morning at 7 o'clock, taking the cars at Rockingham for Wilmington, at which point we arrived, as per schedule, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Rockingham we found considerable bustle and life, a large force being engaged on the track in giving it the finishing touches at that point, and erecting depot buildings, &c. We also saw indications of the progress making in pushing the track this way. The trestle work over Factory Pond appeared to us nearly, if not quite, finished.

The track, throughout its whole distance, we found in excellent condition and well ballasted; and the cars on it, for passengers, as neat and comfortable as on any road. The amount of travel and freight appeared to be quite full, but the latter not quite so full as we think it might be if our citizens and merchants on this side of the river would patronize the road more freely than they do.

On our way from Riverside to Wilmington, on the steamer, we had an excellent opportunity to see something of the operations in the construction of the bridge, which, after a while, is to be used by the W., C. & R. and W. & M. Companies in carrying their cars directly into Wilmington. A foundation has at last been found for the cylinder that has given the contractor so much trouble, and upon which he has been operating nearly all the past summer, and considerable progress has been made in sinking another. Three of these cylinders altogether are required on this part of the river, we think, in carrying out the plan of the construction of the bridge. Across the river flats the trestle work is all completed.

At Wilmington we gave our friends of the *Journal* and *Star* a "pop call," and found them apparently in excellent keeping, and quite cheerful, notwithstanding the news of our Presidential defeat.

Business at Wilmington, from what we could learn, appears to have been, and still continues to be, quite dull—interest in the Presidential contest having overshadowed everything else.

At night on our way to the hotel, we ran foul of a Republican torch light procession—a jubilee—over the election of Grant.—It was composed mainly of negroes of all sizes, colors, sexes, and appearances, and filled the street, through which it was passing, from house to house. Each of those in the middle of the line had a "turpentine torch," and what, with the glare of the yellow lights and smoke, and the yelling, howling, hurrahing, and "scretching" of the "processioners," with their countenances distorted into every conceivable shape in the effort to make a noise, we thought we had stumbled upon a small piece of "hell broke loose." It was an awful sight to look upon. No doubt the few whites who engineered the thing found great consolation in it.

Having no business to detain us in Wilmington, the next morning (Saturday) we took the route for home, arriving here at 9 p. m.

For any one up this way, who wants to take a short run from home, who wishes to get a "sniff" of sea breeze and have a pleasant time of it, our railroad offers a most excellent opportunity. We have no doubt the road after a while will be so patronized. And we should like to see it.

Crops in Louisiana.

The Harrisonville New Era says: Cotton picking is going ahead briskly. Our farmers are expecting fair yields of cotton this season. Cotton is coming in freely. Freedmen in our parish are behaving well and working better than heretofore. Throughout Iberville crops of all kinds are remarkably good. The corn crop is the largest ever made in our parish; the cotton and canes yield well, and all in all, we have cause for thankfulness."

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter says:

"The demand for seed cane continues at good prices. Dr. T. P. Vaughn sold 20 acres, in the field, for $4,000, and John Hill, Esq., sold a number of acres, also in the field, at prices we did not learn. This cane is intended for replanting on other plantations in the parish. We have repeatedly referred to the excellence and size of the cane this season, and, in one instance, the yield; but it is uncommon in this State for one acre of seed cane to plant eight, and even eight and a quarter acres have been planted from one lot. An old and experienced manager told us yesterday that he had never seen it grow so thick and long within his experience.—With the strides now making in this branch of agriculture, and with settled labor, in five years more little west Baton Rouge will be on the same high road to prosperity that existed before the war."

Cuba.

This fair land must belong to the United States. Nothing can prevent it.—Sooner or later it will be annexed. And then for a harvest of "reconstruction." Fanatics and strong-minded females will have a rich field for operations in educating picaninies and clothing the freedmen with rights, but not much of anything else.

The acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a "political necessity" to be accomplished sooner or later. The recent suggestion touching the purchase of Cuba by the United States has been stifled by the decided declaration of the Provisional Government of Spain and the equipment of a military force of 10,000 men to be sent with all haste to put down the movements of the insurgents who have appeared sporadically over the island.

For the Journal.

"The Conquered Banner."

The following beautiful picture is from the pen of a bright little school girl of this city:

Behold it drooping upon its staff o'er yon soldier's grave. Like Noah's dove it folds its weary wings above the dead, for among the *living* it finds no rest.

Truth and Justice, with their golden pens, had traced the opening pages of the history of our young Confederacy. Ah, but ere one blot appeared upon its pure leaves, the fragile clasp was sealed, and the precious volume wafted upward on the sable wings of defeat.

Retrace your steps with me into the dim and beyond the dark past, where the sun is illumined by the sun of Prosperity, and all nature is basking in the light of Contentment. Words are totally inadequate to describe the glorious scene that will there meet your gaze. Stately Magnolia trees wave o'er the noble Southern mansions, and the perfume of their pure white waxen leaves rises as Nature's incense up to the footstool of Grace. A carpet of soft velvet-green moss is spread out at your feet. The plashing of crystal fountains, and the sighing of the evening's zephyr steal gently on the ear like the wandering sounds of a distant lute. Lofty mountains tower above these all as if to shield them from harm. It seems, too, this lovely land had had the choice of beauty and goodness. The infant on its mother's knee is a picture of innocence and purity, the blushing maiden an example of the highest type of beauty. The old man, tottering on the brink of the grave, is meek and resigned, for his has been a Christian's life, and his will be a Christian's death.

Yet this sunny land was doomed to be the victim of a just God's correction.—When our hopes with respect to it were about to be realized, darkness came upon it, and trouble, such as it had never before witnessed. Her rights were threatened, and Tyranny was endeavoring to obtain the ascendancy, when her noble sons rose to arms, and soon that land, that had lately been the dwelling place of Peace, became the stage upon which was beheld one of the most terrific panoramas that the world has ever seen. Panorama it seemed—a fearful vision, a troubled dream, that waking has failed to dissipate. Ah, would it were a panorama! Who cannot recall, with painful vividness, the circumstances attending the opening of this struggle? When, seven years ago, that glorious war cry sounded o'er hill and dale, it was with pride that the Southern boys donned the Grey, and pushed forward to join the heroic band which rose in defence of its country. It was then that the glorious flag was raised. 'Twas then that it crowned itself with laurels.

As months rolled on the Angel of Death descended, and as he rose again he bore upon his wings thousands of noble souls, that to-day are singing hymns of praise around the Throne of God. The golden cord in every land was severed, and as one by one of the bright links were crushed, fearful sights and sounds met the ear and eye on every side, and ascended on every breeze. Homesteads were desolated—hearthstones forsaken—peaceful dells converted into burial grounds—children rendered orphans—mothers sonless—wives widows—and as their wailings resounded through the land angels turned away, sickened at the sound.

After four years of fearful ravages the cry of victory was heard in the North, while in the South wailings of defeat rang like funeral knells. The Confederacy now became the sepulchre of all our hopes. Our noble Banner fell, and as it fell its bright bars of red and white became folds of crepe—its noble staff a stem of cypress, and every star a brilliant jewel in the crown of the God of Battles. Like a stately oak, it had withstood the tempest, but as the flash of lightning came it shivered it into a thousand fragments, each one of which entered the heart of every true Southerner. Like a weary child, it wrestled its head upon the lap of its mother earth, and as its people's mourning came upon its ear, like a sad lullaby, it sank into a last, deep slumber. There let it rest—

"Touch it not—unfold it never,
Let it droop there, furled forever,
For its people's hopes—are dead."

Important to Dealers in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

Among the supplemental regulations concerning taxes on tobacco, snuff, and cigars, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a few days since, we find the following:

"The monthly returns of tobacco and cigar manufacturers for the month of November must set forth the whole quantity sold during the month, the number of cigars stamped by the inspector under the old law, and also the quantity upon which tax-paid stamps were affixed, and the tax will be assessed only upon the quantity sold without tax-paid stamps. When stamps have been supplied, the returns of tobacco and cigar manufacturers will no longer be put upon the assessment list or be receipted for by collectors on Form 23½.

"Under the act of July 20, 1868, no provision is made for the re-working or re-handling of spoiled tobacco after the same has been stamped.

"Inspectors will not be required to inspect tobacco, snuff or cigars, when the proper tax-paid stamps are affixed to the packages and duly cancelled before removal from the manufactory. This limits the duties of inspectors exclusively to the inspection and transfer of bonded goods, or articles that are to be bonded.

The absence of proper stamps on any package of manufactured tobacco or snuff, or on any box of cigars, sold or offered for sale, or kept for sale (sections 70 and 90), is declared to be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and to be *prima facia* evidence of the non-payment thereof, and such tobacco, snuff, and cigars, may be forfeited. It is enjoined upon all assessors, as soon as stamps are provided, to make, through their assistant assessors, a thorough canvass of their several districts for the purpose of obtaining full and accurate inventories from all dealers in tobacco, snuff and cigars, of the stock on hand on the 1st day of December.

"Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, tobacco, snuff or cigars, not properly stamped and cancelled, after the day fixed for the use of stamps (November 23, 1868,) and which have not been included in any monthly inventory required by sections 78 and 94, or any person selling or offering to sell the same who has neglected or refused to make such monthly inventory, will be liable to the presumption of having violated the law, and upon complaint made against him the burden of proof will be upon him to show why proceedings for the forfeiture of the goods held by him without having the proper stamps affixed should not be commenced.

"By virtue of the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, it is hereby prescribed that the affixing and cancellation of stamps placed on packages containing tobacco, snuff or cigars, shall be done in the following manner—viz.:

"*Affixing.*—The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using such adhesive material as will cause them to stick to the wood, paper, or other package, securely and permanently.

"*Cancellation.*—Section 67 requires that stamps used on any wooden package shall be cancelled by sinking a portion of the stamp into the wood with a steel die. This die should be at least one inch in diameter. The export stamp will be cancelled in the same manner. The small stamps for cut tobacco and snuff in packages of one-half ounce, one ounce, and two ounces, and the stamped foil wrappers, must be cancelled by writing or imprinting upon each stamp the manufacturer's or proprietor's name and the date of cancellation. The strip stamps for tobacco and snuff will be cancelled in the same manner, and, in addition thereto, each strip stamp must be so affixed on the package that in opening the same, or using the contents thereof, the stamp shall be effectually destroyed. The strip stamps for cigars in boxes will be cancelled by the use of a stencil plate of brass or copper, in which there shall be cut not less than six waved lines long enough to extend not less than three-quarters of an inch beyond each side of the stamp on the box.

"When stamps are affixed and cancelled before removal of the packages from the manufactory, the work of affixing and cancelling must be done, or caused to be done by the manufacturer."

Mr. Roebuck on American Affairs—Curious Explanation.

Mr. Roebuck made an election speech at Sheffield on the 17th ultimo, and in the course of it the following questions were put and replies given:

Mr. Wilmot said he wished to put a question of great importance, not only to Sheffield, but to the community at large. He should like to ask Mr. Roebuck if he did not use his utmost endeavors in the American conflict to bring about a war between this country and the United States [confusion] in order to promote the slaveholders' rebellion. [Cheers.]

Mr. Roebuck—Sir, if you will allow me, I will go through that matter completely. The American rebellion broke out, and all I did was—and I had the sanction of as large a meeting in Sheffield [cheers] as ever was met together—all I asked was that we should acknowledge the Southern States as sovereign and independent States. ["Hear, here," and cheers.]—Now I will tell you distinctly, I will make a frank breast of it, for you shall not mistake me. My belief is that the American people by and by will be so numerous that they will be all-powerful among mankind.

I have ever found—I beg you to listen and think upon what I say—I have ever found that persons of despotic power—that is, of uncontrolled power—do not use that power as they ought to do. My object was to prevent the United States from having that immense uncontrolled power, and I said: "Here is the opportunity; we can take it with perfect safety." No war would have followed—there the gentleman makes a mistake. "Here is an opportunity to acknowledge these States just as America acknowledged Hungary when she was in rebellion against Austria; we have the sanction of American example; acknowledge the existence of those States." The moment that acknowledgment had come, away would have gone the blockade of the shores of America. There would have been an end to the American civil war, very much, I believe, to the benefit of the several States themselves: and if that had been done I believe that mankind would have received an immense benefit. Gentlemen, if you will permit me, I will tell you a story. After that meeting in Paradise Square I went back to London, and in a day or two it was a necessity of the case—for a member of Parliament there is often that necessity—to wait upon the Prime Minister.

I waited upon Lord Palmerston. The moment I got into his room—he was standing writing at his desk as he always did—he turned round and put out his hands, and said, "Roebuck, Roebuck, what a devilish good speech you made at Sheffield." [Cheers and laughter.] I said: "My Lord, I am greatly obliged to you, and flattered for the kind phrase you have used about my speech"—though it was rather a hard one, you know, [laughter]—"I am very much flattered." "Flattered?" he said; "why I am entirely of your opinion, but I dare not officially say so."

Now that struck me, according to the old woman's phrase, all of a heap, that a man in power should say to me openly, and without disguise, that he was entirely of my opinion, and lead the people of England directly the opposite way. That, said I, is modern political morality.—[Laughter.] I did my work with the gay and pleasant old lord, and bowed my way out of his room.

Now, I want to know if that is not a very striking circumstance, and that men should now come forward and say that I did this for the purpose of creating a war to aid the slaveholders of America—I, who in my youth had done my utmost to fight the question of black slavery throughout the British dominions, who was as horrified as the gentleman opposite can be at the idea of slavery, who have really wept over the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin—I, who feel, as he feels, all the misery and all the horrors of that situation.

But I had to look further; I had to look at the poor creatures themselves; I had to look at the destinies of mankind, and I thought for the destinies of mankind that we should have taken that opportunity of separating the United States. And nobody feels this more than they who govern the United States now. They are surrounded with difficulties; they cannot heal the wounds which were then made, and I believe, if they dared to speak the truth, they would say they were sorry peace was not made upon the terms that I proposed.—[Loud cheers.]

Mr. Wilmot differed from Mr. Roebuck as to its being impossible for America to have declared war with England, and asked whether, if he were again returned to Parliament, he would be prepared to pay the Alabama claims.

Mr. Roebuck.—Certainly not without inquiry, but if upon inquiry it shall be found that England is really bound, and ought to pay these claims, I shall be prepared to pay them. But I will not pay them unless our claims upon America are paid also.

The Cotton Tax.

The Comptroller General of South Carolina has instructed the tax officers to include in their quarterly assessments all cotton purchased and sold by merchants, factors, brokers, bankers, or other persons buying or shipping on commission, or otherwise, which was grown this year, and now exempt from tax by the United States government by act of Congress, and to collect twenty cents on every hundred dollars worth of it, the same as on other merchandise, considering cotton sold whenever it is shipped.

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